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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

Vol. XIV. Five cents a copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1912

One Dollar a year. No. 11

Money For You In It

When you get a chance like this at clothes like these you had better take advantage of it. The profit is all yours. We are willing to give you our profit as a means of clearing the summer stock.

HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX

Clothes and other good things to wear at less than they are worth.

R. R. COYLE

BEREA, KENTUCKY

CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP

By the Rev. J. S. Martin, D. D., General Supt. National Reform Association.

What is It?

It is not merely occupying the status and enjoying the rights of a citizen by one who professes to be a Christian. Many a Christian has that status and enjoys these rights and privileges who is not a Christian citizen. It is not occupying one's self exclusively or even chiefly with matters that pertain to the country's domain, population and wealth, nor with matters of invention, manufacture and trade, nor with questions of war, peace and secular education, nor with the mechanism of government such as the study of its framework, the laws, constitutional and statutory, with which it has to do, the titles and duties of officers and the methods of their election, nor is it attending the primaries and voting at the polls. All this has its place and in its place is right, even dutiful. All this may well claim the attention, in part, of Christian citizens. It is doubtless an essential element in Christian citizenship. But it is by no means the most essential element in it.

What is there in any or all of this to distinguish the Christian citizen from his non-Christian fellow citizen? Will not the latter do all this and that, too, with even greater avidity, especially if he be a politician, than the former? The political boss and his henchmen may be relied upon to

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WORLD NEWS

Turkey Sues for Peace.—Knox Attends Funeral of Japanese Emperor.—England's Position as to Canal.—Scientist Claims to Have Discovered "Secret of Life."—Typhoon in China.

PEACE PROPOSALS TO TURKS

It is reported that new instructions respecting a peace settlement with Turkey were given to the Italian delegates, Sunday.

It is believed that Italy is making counter proposals to those of the Turkish delegates, but it is not understood that these concessions give up Tripoli and Cyrenecal.

KNOX REACHES JAPAN

According to a wireless message, the American Secretary of State, Philander C. Knox, and party aboard the U. S. Cruiser, Maryland, anchored in Yokohama harbor at 8 p. m., Monday.

The Secretary was received at the pier by the Governor, Mayor and other notables as well as many American residents of Yokohama and attended the funeral of the late Emperor as the special representative of the U. S.

CANAL INVESTIGATION

In a letter to the Gateshead chamber of commerce, Friday, the British Foreign Secretary lays bare the attitude of the British Government toward the Panama Canal act. The British feel that they are to be burdened with an undue proportion of the charge for the maintenance of the canal by completely exempting the American shipping from tolls. In view of this an inquiry is now being made by the special commissioner on traffic and tolls, Prof. Emory R. Johnson, as to the amount of traffic that will pass thru the canal, which has formed the basis of Congressional action.

ARTIFICIAL LIFE DISCOVERED

The new president of Edinburgh University, Prof. E. A. Schaefer, declares that he has discovered that life can be produced artificially.

In a recent address before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Dundee, Prof. Schaefer said, "though life may be made, human life cannot be prolonged indefinitely for to all human life nature has set a limit."

The "secret of life" is said to have been actually solved by Prof. Schaefer in his laboratory.

THOUSANDS PERISH IN TY-PHOON

It was reported, Monday, that several towns and villages were totally wiped off the map in China as a result of a typhoon combined with heavy rains.

Chinese estimates give the death toll between 30,000 and 40,000.

VALENTINE RESIGNS

Robt. G. Valentine, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, sent his resignation to the Interior Dept., Monday. Mr. Valentine wishes to join the Progressive Party.

SICK BUT NOT DEAD

"The Republican party is dead," says the Louisville Herald. "All that remains is to close up headquarters and write, 'Ichabod—the glory has departed'—above the door."

"Ichabod so?" It is too bad, but, of course, the Herald ought to know. It is not merely a prophetic utterance, but a statement of fact. It is already dead, the funeral has taken place—an inglorious one—and the Herald was there, not as a mourner, but in the habiliments of joy—a faithless child, with no tear for the departed, scarcely waiting for the last rites to be said, so eager is it to waste its inheritance in riotous living.

The Republican party dead. The party of Lincoln, the party that saved the Union, the party of the old soldiers, the party of progress and prosperity—of the full dinner pail for the working-man—the party of the log cabin—dead, and none so poor as to do it reverence!

"Ichabod so," or is the wish sponsor for the declaration. Perhaps the Herald is dreaming. We hadn't heard it before, and some how are slow to believe it.

No. The Republican party may be sick but it is not dead. Neither do we believe it is sick unto the death. Its hour has not yet come.

It is suffering in Kentucky from Bradleyism, but a good emetic will rid it of the infection. It inherited an ailment from the Roosevelt administration that was hard for the head of the party to recognize and that depleted the patient's vitality fearfully before it was cured. It is now known as Ballingerism.

Another more serious disease goes by the name of Payne-Aldrichism. Now medical terms are hard for the layman to understand but this name plainly indicates that the party was convulsed with pains all over. The sickness was induced by as slight a thing as the breaking of a promise, the party being immediately thrown into paroxysms. A cure has not yet been effected but we are assured that it will follow slight doses of properly mixed revision downward at intervals such as the patient can stand.

Other diseases that perhaps should not be mentioned owing to the fact that they have already responded to treatment are Lorimerism, Cannonism, and a slight Crane in the neck. Cannonism has about run its course and only a little time is necessary for the relief of the latter affection.

But the whole story is not yet told. Would that it were. That the Republican party should be stricken with a new malady in its very period of convalescence is the thing of most serious import. And what shall be said of the fact that the deadly virus—the virus of division—was injected by the party's best loved and most trusted Physician?

But will the physician's treatment prove fatal? The Herald thinks so—is so sure of it that it speaks of the death as a past event and rejoices at it. But, "Not so," cry the Green Mountain boys—"Not death but defection." Not so, says the Pine Tree State—"not death, but union and a vanquished Democracy."

This is not a day of mourning, neither need anyone be ashamed of any ballot ever stamped under the Log Cabin.



THE PROCESSION

GREAT OPENING BIG FALL TERM AT BEREA

The fall term opened, Wednesday morning, with the great procession from Ladies' Hall. This time it was not interfered with by the rain. It was an inspiring spectacle, the column, two abreast, reaching from the entrance to the campus in front of the Library to the Chapel door. Last year's enrollment on the first day was a record breaker but the Treasurer's receipts show that 128 more students had entered, Wednesday evening, than on the corresponding day last year.

The "Jam Social" Tuesday night was unusually brilliant. There was good music, handshaking and good cheer. The three young peoples' Christian organizations were represented by speakers who told of the work of their societies among the students and urged the new comers to ally themselves with one or another. Dr. Roberts also spoke in behalf of the Union church.

The arrival of groups of students,

coming in wagons and on the cars by day and night for the last two or three days, has thoroughly awakened Berea from the slumbers of the vacation. It was interesting to see and hear the greetings of old friends, and note the interest of former students in the new ones.

In his opening address Pres. Frost congratulated both the old students and those coming for the first time. An interesting feature was the introduction of each department to the others, thus showing that the filled Chapel was a union of five great schools. "Berea stands for five things," said the President, "B, for beauty; E, for education; R, for religion; E, for earnestness and A, for and so forth." Each of these was elaborated upon.

Of the increased attendance the Academy seems to be the largest gainer. Rooms are being held for many students who could not be here the first day, and new ones will be arriving for some time.

THIS WEEK'S ISSUE

In this week's issue of The Citizen a special effort has been made to furnish something pleasing for every reader.

On page 3 will be found matter on education. An article by Harry A. Sommers which shows who is responsible for the illiterate. Prof. Lewis very interestingly tells just how the teacher should make the school more closely connected with the home. The housewife will be pleased to find in the Home Science Course simple methods in preparing food.

The farmers will be more especially interested in good roads, dairying and intensive farming, all of which can be found on page seven.

LECTURES BEFORE Y. M. C. A.

The closing session of the Opening Conference of the Berea Y. M. C. A. was held in the Parish House at 7 o'clock, Sunday night. Prof. Lewis gave an address on "The Boy," which was especially interesting because of the recent introduction in Berea of the Boy Scout Movement. Prof. Rumold's subject was "Insuring Success."

It is seldom that the Association members have the opportunity to hear such excellent advice and it is expected that the addresses will be given later to all of the young men.

Why Wait for an Occasion?
There is nothing too good for every day use.

MR. FARMER

Two Car Loads of Globe and Equity

FERTILIZER

For Fall sowing, just arrived.
Prices interesting and terms liberal.
See them before you buy.

CHRISMAN'S

"THE FURNITURE MAN"

UNITED STATES NEWS IN OUR OWN STATE

Maine Won by Republicans.—Mexican Rebels Invade American Territory.—Ex. Sec'y Straus Progressive Candidate for Governor in N. Y.—Lieut. Gen'l MacArthur Dead.—Bumper Crops.—Newspapers to Be Regulated.

Congressman Edwards' Son Drowned.—Whitley City becomes County Seat of New County.—State Fair, this Week.—Kentucky Coal Lands Being Bought Up.—Taft's Campaign to be Opened by Bradley.

EX-CONGRESSMAN'S SON DROWNED

The little two year old son of former Congressman and Mrs. Don C. Edwards of London, Ky., fell into an open well at Lily, last Friday and was drowned. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards are prostrated with grief.

Rev. W. R. Brock of Lexington conducted the funeral.

WHITLEY CITY WINS

The voters of the new County of McCreary in last Saturday's election held to determine the County Seat gave Whitley City a majority of 136 votes over Pine Knot, the other contesting city.

STATE FAIR IN PROGRESS

Kentucky's Tenth Annual State Fair opened, Monday. The weather thus far has been pleasing and every indication is that it is not only the biggest but the most entertaining and most instructive exhibition of its kind ever held on Kentucky soil.

BUYING UP COAL LANDS

Pennsylvania capitalists are trying very hard to gain ownership of the Eastern Kentucky coal and timber lands.

Already five companies have been formed with a total capitalization of \$2,000,000 which own more than 20,000 acres. These companies do not contemplate development, but were formed solely for the purpose of holding the titles of these valuable coal and timber lands in anticipation of a big rise in price.

BRADLEY TO OPEN CAMPAIGN

U. S. Senator Wm. O. Bradley who has come to Kentucky to stump the State for Taft and Sherman will open his campaign in Fayette County with a speech at the Lexington

Continued on Page Two

NOW IS THE TIME

to see us about your Roof. Winter will be here soon. Orders are coming in fast. The price of steel is advancing rapidly. The Best Time is Right Now. Drop us a card in order to get you on our list.

Berea School of Roofing

HENRY LENGFELLNER, Mgr.

We have the goods—the quality of workmanship and the right price. \$5.00 per square for a roof worth \$6.00 to \$7.00 is cheaper than \$4.00 for a roof worth only \$3.99. Just like your Galvanized fence so your Galvanized Roofing will rust if you get the cheap kind.

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting.

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(Incorporated)

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PUBLIC DRINKING CUP

It is surprising with what ease everybody in public places discarded the common drinking cup. Those who have had occasion to be on the train since the law went into effect in June surely have gotten some idea of the significance of the law.

And it will have effect beyond the mere intent of the statute. It calls attention to the general subject of health and suggests the need of precaution in order to prevent the spread of disease. It gives such an object lesson in cleanliness that one wonders how the world ever for so long a time continued in a practice so filthy and dangerous. Just think of pressing to your lips the cup that has been in touch with the mouths of the promiscuous crowd of which one is a part on a train—the tobacco users, and those that never wash their teeth, to say nothing of those that have lung and throat troubles and are constantly spitting.

WATCH FOR THE UGLINESS

Speaking about trains — what a good place to size up people.

Just watch nearly everybody run over everybody else and those coming out of the coaches, as well as the conductor and porter, in order to make sure of a good seat. Was there ever a better example of the utter selfishness of most people?

And again but few people want to share a seat with a stranger and two people often try to hold two seats, using one for their feet. On trains not only the selfishness in human nature is displayed but all the ugliness.

Just the other day we saw a nicely dressed scamp refuse to share a seat with two little girls whose mother, carrying a baby, crouched down by another woman. The little girls, not very clean to be sure, were allowed to stand in the aisle for some time, the scamp, meanwhile, trying to salve his conscience by giving them candy.

One only needs to watch people to determine not to be like them.

HEALTHFULNESS OF LAUGHTER

Merriopathy is the science of the healing laugh. Merriopathy is better than homeopathy or allopathy for curing all the gloom diseases and grouchy complaints that make life miserable. Some illnesses need drugs, some need the surgeon's knife, some can be cured with a good laugh, some can be smiled away, but neither you nor I ever knew of a sickness that was cured by a frown.

The wise physician well understands the therapeutic value of fun and a cheerful spirit. Medicine may be a necessary and powerful agent in the treatment of illness, but it may fail where fear and melancholy join hands with the disease. Laughter is one of the best medicines in the world, and lengthens life as well as brightens it. "A merry heart doeth good like a medicine," said the wise man, consequently we may employ it in many chronic cases without fear. Set the gloomy, discouraged, neurasthenic invalid to laughing. Study constantly how to provoke smiles. Cause a few thrills of humor to run, however weakly, through the veins and to tickle the risibles. The hostile forces of the disease and worry and discouragement can be driven back by the benevolent microbes of mirth.—The Christian Herald.

UNITED STATES NEWS

Continued from First Page

PROGRESSIVE NAME STRAUSS FOR GOV. OF NEW YORK
Amid the wildest scenes the Pro-

gressive convention at Syracuse, N. Y., nominated Oscar S. Strauss, former secretary of commerce and labor in the Roosevelt cabinet, for governor of New York. Mr. Strauss tilted to decline but was finally prevailed upon to accept.

GEN MACARTHUR DEAD

Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. A., retired, died suddenly at Milwaukee, Sept. 5th, of an apoplectic stroke, while addressing his comrades. When the old soldiers realized that he was dead they wrapped him in an American flag and kneeling about his body repeated the Lord's Prayer.

RECORD BREAKING CROPS

The Department of Agriculture's Sept. crop forecast predicts that the yield of corn, white potatoes, spring wheat, oats, barley and rye will possibly surpass that of any previous year.

Tobacco and hay crops are also said to show a greatly increased yield.

TO REGULATE NEWSPAPERS

An important piece of legislation, enacted by the recently adjourned Congress and signed by the President, was a bill providing that all newspapers shall twice a year report to the Postoffice Department under oath the names of the editor, publisher, business managers and owners. The object of the bill is to disclose what interests and influences control the editorial policy of the papers.

The law also provides that all matter run in any issue and paid for shall be followed by the word, advertisement.

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from first page)

Opera House, Saturday night, Sept. 21st.

Ex-Speaker Cannon has been asked to join the Senator, but his decision has not been announced.

Bradley is said to have a sixty-horse power pull, but we fear it will pull the wrong way.

DINSMORE'S THE TRAINING OF CHILDREN

The design of this book is to present for young, inexperienced teachers, and especially country teachers, a series of chapters on the training of children, which shall give them a better understanding of the child mind, and consequently enable them to make their work in the classroom more intelligent, more sympathetic, and more effective. The instruction furnished is sound, being based on well-known and fundamental principles. As much of elementary psychology is given as is necessary, and many commendable features are included which are not found in more technical works.

Like the author's previous volume, "Teaching a District School," which met with such a hearty reception at the hands of teachers throughout the country, this book is written in a manner so simple and so easily understood that no teacher could fail to profit from its reading and study. The practical is happily combined with the theoretical in a way that is at once interesting, helpful, and inspiring. It should be kept constantly at hand and used as a guide in the many perplexing difficulties that are confronting teachers.

The book is not an exhaustive treatise on the nature or the training of the child-mind, which can be put to no further use. On the contrary, it is confined to facts and principles which will be of great benefit to teachers and parents. The way to apply this practical knowledge is constantly indicated in numerous suggestions.

The Training of Children is divided into two parts. Part One is devoted to child life prior to school age. It shows the order and the way the mental powers are developed, the activities of early childhood, and the material needed for instruction and growth. It presupposes that teachers know something of child life, but that their knowledge is not sufficiently definite, or classified in the most usable form. This part presents much classified knowledge adapted to everyday use.

Part Two is concerned with school life. It shows how necessary it is that children should enter school with a liking for it, and how desirable that their education should be as complete as possible. The powers of the child mind, their nature, the manner of their development, and materials for their growth, and suggestions for their study are discussed in an illuminating and stimulating manner.

The character of the articles is evident from the titles of the following chapters:—Part One, Prior To School Age, The Teacher's Business, The Period of Acquaintance, Materials for Instruction, Parental Government, Punishment, Part Two, School Life, When a Child Enters School, The Divisions of School Life, The Physiological Basis of Mental Activity, Sensation, the Sense Organs, The Care of the Sense Organs, Per-

HOW NEW YORK PRESS INTERPRETS VERMONT ELECTION

A Plea for the Log Cabin

Mr. Roosevelt cannot get enough votes in Republican territory to do himself any good. And if he cannot get them in Republican territory, how can anybody expect him to get them in Democratic territory? In Vermont his party is able to count only a small fraction of the whole vote cast.

Nobody can doubt that every Roosevelt vote in Vermont was put in the ballot box. The Roosevelt followers, enthusiastic to a degree, do not fall in any test to do all that it is in them to do. There are no more Roosevelt ballots in Vermont.

But with his collapse in Vermont, Mr. Roosevelt shows more than his own failure to poll enough Republican votes to do him any good; he shows that his third term movement makes votes for the Democratic party. The Democratic candidate for Governor did not lose votes compared with 1910. He gained votes; he gained them not merely relatively but positively. Compared with 1908 he did the same thing.

The lesson from Vermont is that there is no possibility of the Colonel being elected President; that the most he can hope to achieve is the

election of Wilson; that if Wilson is to be defeated the only chance to defeat him is with the Republican ticket.

What the Roosevelt followers now have to choose between is either the election of Taft or Wilson. Roosevelt is out. It is beyond the power of the Roosevelt followers to do anything for the Colonel. They can do something for Mr. Wilson by throwing away their votes on the Colonel. If they wish to give the government to the Democratic party, with all that such means, the way to help is to throw away their votes on the Colonel. If they wish to keep the government out of the hands of the Democrats they must vote the Republican ticket.

We have no doubt that, as it becomes more and more evident that Mr. Roosevelt is completely out of the race, his followers, who for the welfare of the country are anxious to keep the government out of the hands of the Democrats, will turn to the Republican party as the only possible means to do this at the ballot box.

Whether the Vermont Legislature will elect a Republican Governor is of the very smallest consequence compared with the question of how many Roosevelt followers will now leave the Colonel to keep the government from capture by the Democrats.—Lex. Herald from N. Y. Press.



JOHN TYLER.

The tenth president of the United States was born at Greenway, Va., in 1790. He was elected vice president in 1840 as a Whig and succeeded to the presidency at the death of William Henry Harrison, April 4, 1841. During his administration President Tyler was repudiated by his party because of various disagreements. The annexation of Texas took place while he was president. In 1861 ex-President Tyler espoused the Confederate cause. He was a member of the Confederate house of representatives when he died at Richmond, Jan. 18, 1862.

Every City Should Have Ample Facilities For Uplifting Juvenile Delinquents

By Dr. A. S. ORNE, Sociologist and Humanitarian

EVERY CITY SHOULD HAVE AMPLE FACILITIES FOR THE CARE OF THE HUNDREDS OF GIRLS AND BOYS WHO HAVE BEEN DECLARED DELINQUENTS FOR THE COMMISSION OF MISDEEDS, WHICH ARE OFTEN DUE TO THE NEGLIGENCE OF THEIR PARENTS AND TO THEIR ENVIRONMENT.

We need houses of detention, public buildings where the moral and educational wants of these poor unfortunates can be properly administered unto.

At present in large cities we have no accommodations for these unfortunates and are forced to place girls who are guilty of nothing more serious than truancy in the same institution with the girl—and often the woman—who has fallen entirely from grace. This is a great injustice, and we should never cease in our efforts to see that this wrong is righted.

ception, Memory, Imagination, The Thinking Power, The Feelings, The Will—Minor Activities, The Will—Major Activities.

JOURNAL OF FEMALE MOUSE FLY

1. Thursday, Nov. 2, 1911. Went into winter quarters. Barely lived thru the long, hard winter.
2. April 20, 1912. Came out of winter quarters and laid my first batch of eggs—120 in number—in a manure heap.
3. April 21, 1912. My first 120 eggs have hatched.
4. April 22, 1912. Larvae have undergone first molt.
5. April 23, 1912. Larvae have undergone second molt.
6. April 26, 1912. Larvae transformed into pupae.

7. May 1, 1912. One hundred and twenty full grown flies, sixty of which are females.

8. May 3, 1912. Laid my second batch—120 eggs—this time in the fifth of an uncare-for privy.

9. May 13, 1912. One hundred and twenty flies came from my second batch of eggs. Laid my third batch in a kind neighbor's garbage can.

10. May 20, 1912. The city has offered a prize to the school child who will kill the largest number of flies. The boy at the house where I live is killing flies right and left. And to think—we have all been eating at the same table with him.

11. May 21, 1912. Laid my fourth batch of eggs. Left alone and unhindered, by Sept. 10, 1912, my descendants will be too great to number.

Heart to Heart Talks.

By EDWIN A. NYE.

MARTIAL MORTALS.

The human race is brave.

The fact is proved by the other fact that it continues to live. Occasionally a tired, sick hearted member of the race throws up his hands and surrenders, but he is the exception.

Humanity is brave.

Daily do men and women face dangers that might daunt the intrepid gods. Think you because they go about with smiling faces they face no foes?

Here is a strong soul fighting to keep in subjection his lower nature. He fights a deadly duel every day. He is a brave man, as brave as ever couched a lance in rest against a foe.

And here is one who fights the wild beasts in the arena of business competition and keeps the whiteness of his soul.

And here is one who struggles with the thorn in his flesh and smiles.

Humanity is brave.

This woman faces poverty and limitations. And this one undergoes pain or strain upon her sympathy. An archangel might well shudder to undertake the whole gamut of suffering that comes with everyday wifehood and motherhood. And there is no shrinking, no shirking of the duty!

Humanity is brave.

Womanhood suffers and dies and gives no sign. Womanhood lives and smiles in the front of fate.

Humanity is brave.

In this arduous life of ours the real men and women of the race sleep each night as the soldier sleeps—on the battlefield. And revivify wakes each martial mortal to daily battle—some to fight the good fight with willing hands and some with brains and some with hearts.

Humanity is brave.

Look about you. See the battlefield. Some are fighting with broken swords.

Yes; humanity is brave.

But it needs daily to repeat the prayer of Robert Louis Stevenson:

"The day returns and brings us the round of irritating concerns and duties. Help us to play the man; help us to perform them with laughter and kind faces. Let cheerfulness abound with industry. Give us to go blithely on our business all this day, bring us to our resting place weary and content and undishonored and grant us in the end the spirit of sleep. Amen."

A BOTTLE EQUATION.

Here is an equation from a bottle: John G. Schroeder of St. Paul was arrested in Chicago for passing a worthless thirty dollar check on a saloon keeper. According to Schroeder, the last eight years of his life may be put into the following equation. He lost in the eight years:

Half a million dollars in cash.

His position in a big business.

His reputation.

His friends.

His health.

On the other side of this equation he got during the eight years:

Ten drinks of whisky a day.

What is the answer? Ten drinks of whisky per day cost, say, \$365 a year; in eight years, \$2,920. Or suppose the drinks cost as much as 15 cents. That would aggregate \$4,380.

Now, it is easily seen that the terms of the equation are startlingly unequal. How could Schroeder lose a half million dollars, his business, his reputation and friends and health on an expenditure of only \$4,380?

He tells how.

He says, "You can't whip whisky and carry it around inside of you."

In other words, if you would correctly figure the problem you should not estimate the money that was paid out, but the whisky that was paid in.

For eight years Schroeder put an enemy in his mouth that was stealing his brains and with the stolen brains went money, business, friends, health and reputation.

"Eight years ago I was in charge of a milling business that did a million a year. I lost control of myself and of the business. I did not gamble nor joy ride with girls. I just drank whisky."

Unhewn, disheveled, with sad face and forlornly repentant voice, he uttered these words in the cell where he terminated his journey on the Great White Way.

It did not pay. Of course not.

But, like many another traveler to the bar of judgment, Schroeder must needs take the entire trip to find out.

The figures are plain. Ten drinks of whisky a day—or less—will cause a man finally to lose everything he holds dear, except the whisky.

To try to whip whisky by drinking it is like trying to whip the devil by serving as his agent.

THE MAELSTROM.

William Lawrence, a New York book-keeper, wanted to live like the rich spenders do.

Lacking the funds, he stole \$5,000 by falsifying his books and spent the money in riotous living.

Lawrence had a wife and three children, and, although he had given these hostages to fortune and was a member of the church, he could not withstand the allurements of Broadway and the pleasures of joy riding.

When arrested he broke down and confessed and said to the officer:

"If you'll lend me your revolver I will kill myself and save you the trouble of taking me to jail. No; I would

not, either. I'm too much of a coward."

Like many another culprit of this sort, Lawrence said when he began stealing he knew he would be caught sooner or later.

"I knew exposure was inevitable and then I would shame my good wife and children. But each time I tried to do better some pleasure offered itself, and I kept on blindly postponing the day when all should be revealed."

The man poured out his confession in copious speech:

"Several times I contemplated suicide, but my nerve failed me. I went the pace. I was a fool, of course, but I am a very weak man. I could not live as I wanted to on my small salary. I wanted to swing around in a circle of pleasure like the rich folks do, so I stole."

Weak?

Yes, a feeble, flabby, flimsy human. And there are others. A lot of people look with envy upon the high rollers and rich spenders who make lavish display of their pleasures.

The glare and glitter attract them. The wise man looks upon the showy shams of the Great White Way and regards the sensuous dissipators as pitiable persons who know nothing better. But all men are not wise.

And this weak soul?

It is plain that Lawrence had never fully imbibed the philosophy of his Master, who taught that a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things that he possesseth. But how many followers of the Nazarene have imbibed that philosophy?

Many a stronger man than Lawrence has gone down under a like temptation.

The "swing around in a circle of pleasure" becomes a fatal maelstrom.

PUBLIC SALE OF LAND

One of the Finest and Best Blue-Grass Farms in Madison County For Sale.

I will sell at public auction on the premises on

Thursday, Sept. 26, '12

at 2 o'clock P. M. my farm of

562 ACRES, MORE OR LESS,

a part of the J. D. Harris farm. This land consists of a tract of 429 acres all in grass, which will be sold separately in two lots, and then together, being knocked off whichever way that will bring the most money, and thirdly A TRACT OF ABOUT 142 ACRES, the land inherited from my mother, Mrs. John D. Harris.

The first tract of 429 acres is situated on the L. and N. railroad with station adjoining, opposite the J. D. Harris residence, now owned by C. C. Coy. It fronts for more than a mile on the west side of the Menalus and Silver Creek pike. This tract will be divided into two lots of 200 acres and 229 acres respectively, the first, which lies next to the railroad with a long front on the Menalus pike, is all in grass and well watered, has on it a large tobacco barn recently re-erected and repaired, which will hold 30 or more acres of tobacco; and also three tenant houses. This is one of the most desirable farms in Madison County, both by situation and fertility, and is in condition to make large returns on the investment.

The other tract of 229 acres is all in grass except three of four acres, has a long front on the Menalus pike, is well watered and is a very desirable farm both for grazing and cultivation.

The third tract of 142 acres, known as the Lake pasture, was inherited from my mother, Mrs. Jno. D. Harris, and is a fine piece of land. It is situated on the railroad and the east side of the Menalus pike. This whole farm is fenced mainly with new wire fencing, and is in fine condition of fertility.

TERMS: The terms will be one-third cash, and the balance in one and two years with interest at 6 per cent from date. A general warrant deed will be given, and possession will be given January 1, 1913.

The sale will take place at or near the large barn on the 200 tract.

Any one wishing to see the land or get any information about it can apply to T. J. Curtis, Richmond, Ky., Phone No. 682.

MRS. C. M. CLAY.

Jesse Cobb, Auctioneer.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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BURIED TALENT HELD TO BLAME

Educated People Responsible
for the Illiterate.

OPPORTUNITIES NOT REALIZED

In an Awakening Address Delivered by Harry A. Sommers, of the Elizabethtown News Before the Kentucky Educational Association, the People of the Commonwealth Were Forcibly Reminded of a Duty Long Neglected.

At a recent meeting of the Kentucky Educational Association at Louisville, Harry A. Sommers of the Elizabethtown News charged that the educated people of the commonwealth are chiefly responsible for the uneducated and that Kentucky has been asleep for fifty years on the public school situation.

Mr. Sommers spoke in part as follows on the subject of "The Press and the Public School":

I charge that the educated of the commonwealth are chiefly responsible for the uneducated, that the learned are responsible for the illiterate. We have been given talent which we have



HARRY A. SOMMERS.

buried instead of using for our more unfortunate fellow man. We have marvelous opportunities, but we have not realized or accepted the responsibilities which go with the opportunity.

Kentucky, the first state in the South to establish free schools, has been asleep for nearly fifty years on public school education and now wakes to find herself lagging in the rear of most of her sister states in this important matter. We were asleep when we allowed our rural schools to retrograde. We were asleep when we did not keep the school space with the development and growth of the nation. We were asleep when we left the whole matter in the hands of the school teacher and neglected our responsibility to assist him and stand by him. We were asleep when we sent men to the legislature unfit to grapple with this question and most generally indifferent to it.

Thank God we are awake now and before it is too late. Awake and on guard, and, if we as sentinels for education on the watch towers of progress go to sleep until the school house is made a thing of credit instead of a thing of reproach, until the stain of illiteracy is wiped out, we deserve the fate of any sentinel who goes to sleep at his post. A man who does wrong and does not know he has violated the law is not exempt from the penalty, but the man who knowingly violates the law is more culpable. While we were ignorant and indifferent to the lack of advancement in our schools we were nevertheless responsible, but now that we are fully aware of our unfortunate condition we are doubly responsible if we do not respond to it.

The precious jewels of the commonwealth are its children. The future of the state depends upon them and they depend on us. Are we going to polish them with an education to fit them for life's duties and obligations and citizenship, or are we going to allow them to grow up in ignorance to become paupers and criminals? It is a burning question which appeals to manhood, which appeals to intelligence, which appeals to our hearts. Have we heard the cry which comes from the mountains and from the isolated sections all over Kentucky? I, for one, have heard it. It has been ringing in my ears for ten years or more and neither my pen nor voice shall become silent in answering it until every educated man and woman in the state realizes our needs and recognizes the responsibilities. As the aged Hamlet in his camp swore the infant Hannibal to eternal hatred for Rome, so I would swear you now by the intelligence which beams in your eyes, by the enthusiasm which runs in your veins and by the love which is in your hearts, to swear an eternal hatred for ignorance and illiteracy until we have wiped it from our borders.

What we need in Kentucky is public sentiment for the public schools,

for laws without public sentiment will not solve our problem. We need a public sentiment which will impress the fact that a greater obligation rests upon the parents to educate their children than upon the state, and that they ought to be willing to pay more for it than the state.

That the best way to create a local interest in the local school is a local tax and as proof of this, it should be shown that all the best schools have a local tax and all the worst schools are without it.

That the district trustee should be as much interested in the teacher and his teaching as the teacher is in his school. That the school house should be as good and as attractive as any home in the district.

That when we know under the new school census where the illiterate children live, it will become the duty of the people of that district to see that these children are sent to school and provide clothing and shoes if the parents are too poor to provide them.

That the teacher should be more commended for what he is able to accomplish and less criticized for what he is unable to do.

That moonlight schools for the adults will pay better than moonshine stills.

That the office of county school superintendent is the most important in the country.

That it is more important to educate all the people some, than a few of the people a great deal.

That we do not need to teach dead languages in a live country except within the walls of a university.

That those things which will be of most value to a boy and girl after they leave school should be the things which should be taught first and best.

That the children's minds should not be puzzled over Greek roots when they do not know the difference between calamus root and poke root.

That the conjugation of the verb "amo" need not be taught in the school because the boys and girls learn it soon enough outside the school.

That the unknown quantities of algebra had better remain unknown than that a boy should remain ignorant of the soil quantities of his father's farm.

That the time spent in making inefficient performances on the piano could be better utilized in abolishing bad biscuits from the breakfast table.

That the public school ought to get in the newspaper and the newspaper in the public school.

While you may not agree with me in all of these things, you will certainly agree with me in most of them. The question is how are we going to create this public sentiment.

The school teacher is powerless to do it even when he does his best. He is handicapped by the very nature of the case. We must look to the educated people of this state. Men and women who will give their time and talent and means to create a better sentiment for the rural schools, and we must look to the press.

The newspaper and the public schools are the two greatest forces at work in this country for both progress and enlightenment.

The newspaper's influence depends upon the number of readers it has and the number of readers depends on how many people are taught to read. There must be a combination between the press and the professor, a united interest between the newspaper and the public school. If the press of this state would give half the thought and half the space to education that it does to politics the schools would be revolutionized in less than a decade. The press must first be made interested in this great question, then it must be educated to the needs of the schools, then shown how the needs may be supplied. The editor and the school teacher must be brought within closer touch with each other. This should be done through this organization.

Mind you, I am not talking about a movement through the press for the benefit of the teachers, but a movement for the benefit of the people. The school must be made the important thing and not the school teacher. The children's interest must be put in the forefront as the battle cry through the press for their welfare, and the welfare of the state. All great enterprises get before the public with the news bureau and there is no enterprise as great as the education of the masses. Most enterprises pay for publicity, but this is one of which the newspapers will require no pay. It takes real newspaper talent to conduct any kind of publicity bureau. It requires the talent of first interesting the reader with what it tells, next it must do more than interest it. It should get the reader in sympathy with the story, then it must so take hold of him that he wants a part in it. There should be selected a most capable man or woman with proper newspaper instinct to send a column once a week to every newspaper in Kentucky of such live public school matter that the editor will be glad to give it space. The information should be gathered from the various schools all over the state by the teachers and sent to the head of their bureau. It should be facts and not arguments. The facts can be so written that they will carry their own argument and also carry convictions. Such an educational press bureau established in this city or Frankfort could and would arouse more interest and create more public sentiment for the rural schools than any other one thing could do, because every week it would have a thousand times as large an audience as this building will hold. With the press willing to help, I do hope that such an opportunity will not be allowed to escape.

OUR TEACHERS' DEPARTMENT

Edited by Prof. Charles D. Lewis

King Corn and the School.

In too many of our schools there has been a great amount of harm done in the past by the larger boys dropping out for a week or two at this time of the year to "fodder," and it is not likely that this condition will be found wanting this season. To the teacher who is really interested in the work of the school this has been a thing to dread, for many do not return after this week of work, while those who do join the classes again are so far behind that they and the others in the school suffer for the remainder of the term.

I want to talk with you this week in regard to making Corn not a dread but a delight to the school, and a way that will enable you to form a close link between the school and the home.

Corn is not only the greatest crop of our country, it is the most beautiful, and in many ways the most interesting, and our boys and girls should think of it as being one of the best friends that they have. I want to suggest, yes more than suggest, to urge that every teacher who reads this paper will set aside a day as "Corn Day" in his school. If there is a Corn Club in the county there may be an arrangement for such a day already made. If there is not, or has not been such a day planned, I am going to suggest the second Friday in October, the 11th of the month, as Corn Day. I am also going to ask every teacher who will plan such an exercise, as I shall outline a little further on, to drop me a card and let me know how many are falling in with the plan.

In order to make the day a success you will need to get at the preparation at once. Begin the study of corn as soon as you have read this, if you have not done so before. A number of grades can engage in the study. In fact all of them should.

Allow me to suggest a plan for each grade so that you will not have to take the time to work out the entire plan and do the work as well.

First Grade. With needle and thread make strings of various colored corn grains to be used in decorating the room for the Corn Day. They will enjoy this, and it will give them valuable busy work. The grains are soft at this time of year and will string easily.

Second Grade. On squares of pasteboard procured from the store have them to work out number exercises. For example they have the problem, 7 minus 3 equals —? If they can get three colors of corn grains, have the seven of one color glued or sewed on. Make the minus sign with a bit of the hard part of a corn stalk. Put the three on in a second color. Make the equal sign as the minus. Put the result on with the third color of grains. A sheet of such problems as this, involving the four operations will make a neat, instructive display, showing not only the number work that the child is doing, but the skill and neatness of which he is capable, as well.

Your second grade will be combined with your first, if you are carrying out the program, and this busy work may be done by them without bothering the work of the first grade children.

Third—Fourth Grade. These children can profitably contribute pictures to the Corn Day program. Let them draw an ear in the husk, an ear husked, the cross section of the ear as seen looking at the cut surface, the tassel, a blade and a couple

of joints of the stalk with the blade removed. Have all draw, and exhibit all, or a few of the best as seems wise.

Fifth—Sixth Grades. These pupils will enjoy and be benefited by a study of corn in the field. Have them take a census of the district and learn the number of acres of corn that is growing in it. Children should get the figures from their own homes, and certain ones be assigned to get the desired information from farmers who have no children of these grades in the school. Besides, let each child measure a hundred feet off on three rows taken in different parts of the parents' field, and count the number of good ears found in each hundred feet. If there are ten children making these counts, you will have 3,000 feet of row counted.

Allowing 120 ears to the bushel, and that will not be too much considering the size of the ears that will be counted, and that the rows will average 3 1/2 feet apart, you can get a fair average for the district. Have the number of stalks in each section of row counted, and then find what the yield would have been had there been one ear to each stalk as there should have been. At the market price what would such an increase have meant in money to the district?

Seventh—Eighth Grades. These are your advanced pupils and must do the hardest work for the Corn Day. Let each select ten ears of choice seed corn from the father's fields and have them on exhibit. One ear of each may be on the stalk and add much to the attractiveness of the school room on Oct 11th. In addition these pupils must write essays on corn growing, seed corn, the usefulness of corn, etc. Material may be obtained from U. S. Bulletins which every teacher should have. I advise that you write your Representative at Washington for the following:

Farmer's Bulletins Nos. 81, 229, 385, 409, 414, and 415. If you do not get them at once from him, write The Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, for them.

Also write The Experiment Station, Lexington, Ky., for anything that they may be able to send you in regard to corn.

Now the last and greatest thing is to have nearly all of your district, big and little, at your school house for Corn Day. Have the grounds clean, the house spotless, and your corn decorations and exhibits everywhere. If it is convenient have some speakers from outside of the school, and outside of the district, if you can get them, but the most important things will be what the children do and say.

Those who cannot write or talk something of their own may be able to get material of some kind related to corn. Clippings from news or farm papers, reports as to the corn crop in other parts of the country which may be secured by letters from friends, and all kinds of corn information will be good material.

This may seem to be quite a task, but it will not be hard after you get it started, and it will do more to make your school a real success than anything aside from real teaching that I can tell you to do.

In conclusion, remember, "You can, if you WILL."

P. S.—Teachers wishing copies of the Corn Stories that have been printed in the Teacher's Department may get eight copies by sending 10 cents to the editor of the Department.

Home Course In Domestic Science

IV.—Vegetables In the Diet.

By EDITH G. CHARLTON,
In Charge of Domestic Economy, Iowa
State College.

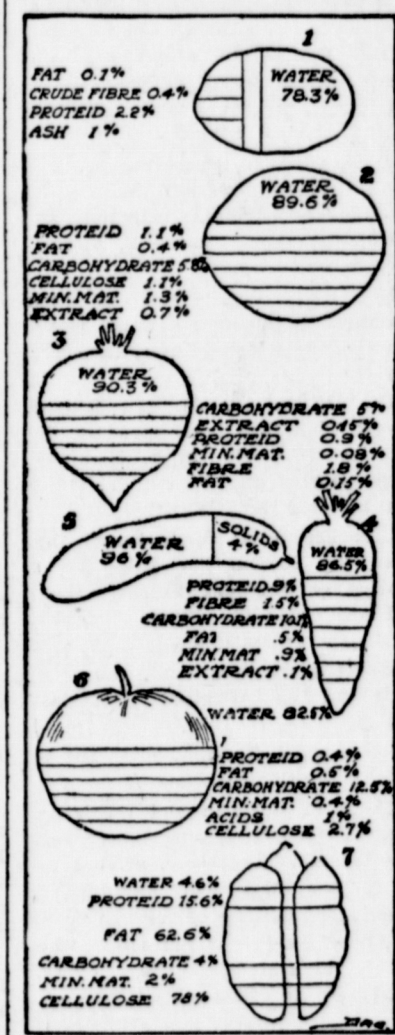
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THERE are three main reasons for cooking—viz, (1) to develop flavors and make foods more palatable, (2) to make some foods more digestible and (3) to kill germs. As a rule, simple methods for preparing foods are preferable because they preserve the original flavor. Vegetables, which will form the principal subject of this article, are better when cooked simply without the accompaniment of other ingredients.

In cooking any food the first essential to success is to be accurate in method. Accuracy in measuring and combining ingredients with a knowledge of the effect of heat on different food materials, combined with interest in the task, can almost always be relied upon to insure a successful finished product. Indeed, it can be safely stated that there is no such thing as luck in cooking. Success depends upon a knowledge of certain physical and chemical phenomena which always occur under certain conditions. It is ignorance or lack of attention to these underlying principles which results in so many unsatisfactory and indigestible dishes being served on our tables.

Composition of Vegetables.

There are a variety of food materials which cannot be classed as nutrients, and yet they have a distinct value in the diet. For instance, fresh fruit and vegetables are not especially nourishing as far as making blood and muscle and giving heat and energy are concerned, but both should be given an important place in the daily bill of



COMPOSITION OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
1. Composition of potato. 2. Composition of cabbage. 3. Composition of turnip. 4. Composition of carrot. 5. Composition of cucumber. 6. Composition of apple. 7. Composition of walnut.

fare. There are also some food materials which, while very nutritious, require a considerable effort on the part of the digestive organs to make them available for the body. So it is clear that one must know something about the structure, composition and food value of any material before it can be handled intelligently. Now, what about vegetables and their preparation for the table? Practically all green vegetables contain a large amount of water, with a smaller percentage of starch, a very little protein, some sugar, gum and woody fiber.

The older the vegetable the harder the woody fiber becomes until the vegetable which has been left in the ground till late in the season can be torn apart like coarse threads. It is this fiber which renders vegetables hard to digest and which necessitates cooking in order to soften it. Most vegetables contain some mineral matter and certain volatile essential oils which give them their characteristic flavor. If the cooking is not properly performed the essential oils may change in their character and the original flavor of the vegetable be destroyed.

Vegetables are useful in the diet for three reasons:

First.—The mineral salts are needed to keep the blood pure and for bone formation in the young. People who are denied fresh fruits and vegetables for any length of time are likely to develop certain skin diseases.

Second.—The woody fiber, just because of its indigestibility, has a value in the diet. It furnishes waste matter

and ballast and assists the action of the intestines.

Third.—Some vegetables, such as potatoes and corn, are rich in starch and when eaten with the protein foods, such as meat, fish and eggs, serve to balance the diet.

Preparing Vegetables For the Table.
All green vegetables should be fresh and crisp when put on to cook. If for any reason a vegetable has become soft or withered it should be soaked in very cold water until it again becomes plump and crisp. All vegetables should be thoroughly cleaned before cooking. Cabbages, cauliflower and brussels sprouts should be soaked, heads turned down, in cold, salted water to which a few spoonfuls of vinegar may be added. If there are worms or bugs in the vegetable they will crawl out in half an hour or a little longer.

To be cooked properly vegetables require rapid cooking until tender. Salt is usually added to the water before the vegetable is put in, except in the case of potatoes, which are better if salted just before draining. It is always better to cook vegetables uncovered, as this allows the escape of gases formed in the cooking. If these are retained they give the vegetable a strong odor and flavor and are sometimes found to be injurious. We all know that cooked cabbage seems to be more difficult to digest than when eaten raw. This is because the kettle is generally kept closely covered and the gases do not escape. Cabbage contains a relatively large amount of sulphur, which makes it indigestible and will cause flatulence when improperly cooked. It is one of the most useful vegetables, being available almost any season of the year, when other green vegetables are difficult to procure. It is therefore worthy of care in its preparation to suit it to the individual tastes and appetites. The quickest and simplest methods of cooking it are the best. It requires plenty of boiling water, a hot fire to keep the water bubbling all the time and thorough ventilation, that the strong smelling gases may be carried off in the steam. Young cabbage will cook in twenty-five minutes. Late in the season it will require at least forty minutes. Overcooked cabbage is dark colored, has a strong flavor and is a cause of digestive disturbances. When the cabbage has been cooked until tender it may be served with only butter and a seasoning of pepper, or either of the following sauces:

Sauce No. 1.

One cupful of cream, one teaspoonful of salt, one-eighth teaspoonful of pepper, one tablespoonful of flour, one tablespoonful of butter, one egg yolk and four tablespoonfuls of cheese. Melt butter, blend with dry ingredients; add cream. Cook until mixture thickens and pour gradually over egg yolks. Add grated cheese and allow to melt.

Sauce No. 2.

Serve with one-quarter cupful of melted butter, one tablespoonful of lemon juice or vinegar, three teaspoonfuls of Worcestershire sauce and one tablespoonful of chopped pimiento or red pepper.

Universally as potatoes are served, there is no vegetable which is more often sent to the table absolutely unfit to eat. When kept in a closely covered vessel or allowed to cook in unbroken skins they will become soggy and dark and have a rank flavor. If put on in cold water or allowed to cook slowly so as to become water soaked the potatoes will be most unpalatable. Few vegetables are more popular or more delicious than a potato properly baked, while one that is heavy, watery or baked until the skin is thickened and toughened is sufficient to cause disension in the family circle.

For baking select medium sized potatoes, scrub well and dry them. Bake in a shallow pan in a moderately hot oven until soft—about forty-five minutes. When soft press between the fingers to break the skin and allow the steam to escape.

Creamed Potatoes.

Wash, peel and cut in dice of uniform size two cupfuls of raw potatoes. Cook in boiling water until tender, adding salt just before draining. Drain, return uncovered to fire to dry off; then add one cupful of white sauce. Cold boiled potatoes may be used cut in dice and reheated in milk.

White Sauce.

Two tablespoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-eighth teaspoonful of pepper, one cupful of milk, one-fourth cupful of cheese, grated, and one tablespoonful of parsley. Melt butter, add flour and seasoning and when blended pour on milk gradually, stirring constantly until boiling.

Potato Salad.

Three cupfuls of cold boiled potatoes, four tablespoonfuls of oil, two tablespoonfuls of chopped parsley, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, one tablespoonful of onion, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-fourth teaspoonful of pepper and two hard cooked eggs. Blend carefully and allow to stand on ice for one-half hour. Combine with boiled dressing. Chop whites and grate yolks.

Potato Apples.

Two cupfuls of hot mashed potatoes, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one-third cupful of grated cheese, one-half teaspoonful of salt, a few grains of cayenne, a little grated nutmeg, two tablespoonfuls of thick cream and yolks of two eggs. Mix ingredients in order given and beat thoroughly. Shape as small apples. Roll in flour, egg and crumbs. Fry in deep fat and drain on brown paper. Insert a clove at both stem and blossom end.

There are numerous ways of preparing all vegetables; but, as previously stated, the simple methods are the best. The main point to remember is rapid cooking in constantly boiling water until tender.

BEREA BANK & TRUST CO.

Report of the Condition of THE BEREA BANK & TRUST CO., doing business at the town of Berea, county of Madison, the State of Kentucky, at the close of business on the 4th day of Sept., 1912.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts\$91,457.37
Due from National Banks 16,156.05
Checks, and other cash items 4,055.59
Overdrafts 1,250.00
Expenses, including interest and taxes paid 4,448.31
Banking House and Lot 13,329.40
Furniture and Fixtures 3,829.12

Total\$134,525.84

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in\$25,000.00
Surplus Fund 5,000.00
Undivided Profits 6,501.61
Individual deposits 90,024.23
Bills Payable 8,000.00

Total\$134,525.84

STATE OF KENTUCKY, }
County of Madison, }
I, A. Isaacs, President of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of Sept., 1912.

My Commission expires at the end of the next session of the Senate.

Correct—Attest:
J. W. STEPHENS, R. H. CHRISMAN, JOHN F. DEAN, Directors.

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST,
DENTISTCITY PHONE 153
Office over Berea Bank & Trust Co.

DAN H. BRECK

Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock
INSURANCE

Will sign your bond.

Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

North Bound, Local

Knoxville 7:00 a. m. 10:55 p. m.
BEREA 1:07 p. m. 3:52 a. m.
Cincinnati 6:30 p. m. 7:45 a. m.

South Bound, Local

Cincinnati 6:30 a. m. 8:15 p. m.
BEREA 12:34 p. m. 12:33 a. m.
Knoxville 7:00 p. m. 5:50 a. m.

Express Train.

No. 32 will stop at Berea to take on passengers for Dayton, O., Richmond, Ind., Indianapolis, Ind., Columbus, O., and points beyond.

South Bound.

Cincinnati 8:00 a. m.
BEREA 11:55 a. m.

No. 33 will stop to take on passengers for Atlanta and points beyond.

North Bound

BEREA 4:46 p. m.
Cincinnati 8:37 p. m.

Rev. Chas. Gibson of Nicholls, W. Va., was in town last week looking out a possible location in Berea.

Mr. Urnston H. Lewis returned last week from a few days visit in Kansas.

WANTED: Quick delivery—50,000 6x8x8 feet white oak cross ties. For prices, write H. C. Woolf, Berea, Ky.

The Misses Welch delightfully entertained a number of their friends at their home, Friday evening.

Mr. A. D. Bradshaw, who took Mr. Urnston H. Lewis's place in the Welch drug store returned to his home last week.

Miss Bertha King spent from Friday until Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. U. M. Burgess at Paint Lick.

Miss Blanche Wilson has returned home, after spending several weeks in Estill County.

The biggest \$ in the world is the one spent at Welch's.

Mrs. Wallace Adams returned at the first of the week from Wildie where she has been spending some time with her parents.

Mr. William Hayes of Conway was visiting with his son and daughter in town at the first of the week.

Rev. James Combs has been visiting in town this week.

Mr. Thos. Cornelison of Danville, Ky., was in town last week in the interest of the Redpath Lyceum Bureau.

Miss Ollie Mae Parker of Alexandria, Ohio, a teacher of the 7th grade last year, is unable to return to Berea this fall on account of ill health, but expects to return the first of the year.

Miss Fannie Dowden of Paint Lick visited friends in Berea, Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Lou Phillips spent last Sunday with home folks at Wildie.

Miss Bettie Azbill of Richmond is visiting relatives in Berea this week.

Mr. Chas. Flanery left, last week for Knoxville, Tenn., where he will attend the University of the South, making a specialty in Scientific Agriculture.

Leather shoes at Welch's, keep you out of the mire.

Mr. Jimmie Cooper, traveling salesman for the Littlefield and Steere Candy Company at Knoxville, Tenn., displayed his holiday line last Monday at Boone Tavern.

THE RACKET STORE
MRS. EARLY

We have just opened a most complete stock of the newest and latest styles of fall goods. We are still giving tickets with every dollar purchase on the dinner set which is to be given away, Sept. 30th. Mrs. S. R. Baker.

Mr. Earl Phillips is visiting in Berea this week.

Mr. Aden Ogg is doing photography work at Brassfield and College Hill for a few days.

Mrs. F. E. Matheny who has been spending the summer at her home in Ohio returned home last week.

"There's a difference"—then be sure and "Save it" by going to Welch's.

Miss Bertha Robinson who has been visiting relatives in Burning Springs returned home, Monday.

Miss McGuire of Lexington was the guest of the Misses Griffith last week.

Two houses and lots for sale. Houses new, well finished. Prices right. Apply to J. W. Hoskins, Berea.

Mr. Smith and family of Paint Lick have moved into the house recently vacated by Mr. Estridge. Mr. Estridge has moved into the W. H. Porter property which he recently purchased.

Look for the new price list of "eye openers" from Welch's.

Mrs. C. B. Holder who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. J. M. Early, returned to her home in London, Tuesday.

Mrs. Peckham of Kirksville is here to attend school.

Mrs. A. E. VanWinkle and children who have been visiting relatives in West Virginia returned home, Friday.

It looks like everybody trades at Welch's.

Miss Flora Click who was a student here a couple of years ago is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Will Flanery this week.

STRAY HOG: Large red sow has been in my possession about 2 1-2 months. Owner please call and settle all damages at once.—B. A. Durham, Asbury, Ky.

Miss Helen Disney who has been spending the summer at Lake Chautauqua returned to Berea last Friday.

The Misses Bessie and Frances Wyatt who have been spending the summer at Battle Creek, Michigan, spent part of last week with their cousin, Miss Nora Wyatt.

Miss Elizabeth Marsh leaves this week for Boston. She will be a student of Simmons College there and will finish the course this year.

Several of the townspeople attended the Ringling Bros. show at Richmond on Wednesday of last week.

You can get anything you want at Welch's Department Stores.

Mr. J. C. Bowman and nearly a hundred students, coming from North Carolina and Tennessee, arrived on the early train, Tuesday morning.

Mr. A. J. Sullivan of Williamsburg, Ky., accompanied by his son, who will be in school here this year, is visiting the college this week.

Mrs. L. V. Bowers and children of Elk Park, N. C., returned last Tuesday and moved into their home on Center street.

Quantity, Quality, Equality speak volumes and all at one place, Welch's.

Mrs. Fred A. Shepard of Kalamazoo, Mich., with her daughter and son arrived in Berea, Monday. Mrs. Shepard will be in Berea for a few days. The daughter and son will enter the Academic department.

Miss Ruby Parker who is to be a teacher in the Domestic Science department this year arrived in Berea, Friday, from her home at Findlay, Ohio.

LOST: A ladies white hat trimmed in black velvet between Whites Station and Berea, by side of railroad, finder take to Ladies' Hall, Berea, Ky., and get reward.—Mary Ellen Garford.

"DARNLESS"
GUARANTEED HOSIERYFor Men, Women and Children
All Weights and ColorsBox of Four Pairs Guaranteed 100% Satisfaction
25 cents a pairMrs. S. R. Baker,
Berea, - - - Kentucky

Mr. Charles Long has been spending a few days with friends in Berea.

There is to be an ice cream supper, Saturday night, at the M. E. church.

Mrs. Mollie Deatherage and son of Winchester have moved into the house with Mr. Mullett.

Mrs. Jeff Garrett of Cartersville was a Berea visitor, Wednesday.

Mr. Paul Fagan was in Berea entering a younger brother in school the first of the week.

DINKLEMAN—BRATCHER

Miss Ada M. Dinkelman, former assistant in the Registrar's office and Mr. Emil M. D. Bratcher, former Supt. of the College Garden, were married, August 25th, at Kennedy Heights, Ohio.

They will be at home after Oct. 15th at 244 Northwestern Ave. West Lafayette, Ind.

OBITUARY

On August 31st, the angel of death visited the home of Flem Campbell and took from the family circle the beloved daughter, Maude. There is a vacant chair in their home which can never be filled. The cause of her death was tuberculosis. Loving hands administered to every comfort and need. Maude, at the time of death, was sixteen years of age. She was not a member of the church but was always present. She is survived by a father, mother, two brothers and one sister, including a host of friends to mourn her loss.

FURNITURE

Everything in furniture at Welch's
Also the largest line ofRUGS,
CARPETS, TRUNKS,
SUITCASES

shown in Berea

A LOOK WILL CONVINCE YOU

Welch's

PUBLIC SALE OF LAND

At 10 o'clock, Tuesday, Oct. 8, '12, I will offer at public sale two tracts of land at Bobtown, Ky.

The first tract contains 90 acres; 50 under cultivation. The remainder in young timber. Good dwelling and all necessary out buildings; well watered and fenced, convenient to schools and churches and on rural route.

The second tract contains 30 acres, all under cultivation. For further information write Joe R. Creekmore, Kingston.—Ad W. Creekmore.

STRAYED

Two small shoats have been on my premises for several weeks, and during this time I have cared for them. The owner can have them by paying charges.

J. W. Gilbert, Richmond R. D.

FARM FOR SALE

80 acres of land on Richmond and Kingston pike, 2 miles from Berea, for sale, 8 room dwelling, good well, orchard and all necessary out houses. Write, Elihu Bicknell.

Berea, Ky., R. F. D. No. 1.

WHY WE ARE NOT TOLD ABOUT HEAVEN

Charles E. Jefferson, pastor of Broadway Tabernacle in New York City, writes in the April Woman's Home Companion a wonderfully interesting article, in which he says in part:

"When one is tempted to complain because God does not let us

know in this world what we are going to be and do in the next, let him remember that it is the nature of love to delight in the giving and receiving of surprises. Parents do not tell their children in advance what they are going to give them for Christmas. By keeping their children in suspense, they add to the measure of their children's joy. It is with ignorance and knowledge intermingled that boys and girls awake on Christmas morning. They do not know what Santa Claus has brought; they are sure, however, that it is something fine. The knowledge and the ignorance are combined in such proportions as to create a lofty form of rapture. What delight fathers and mothers take in preparing surprises for their children. If we are created in the image of God, and if our nature is like unto the divine nature, then why should we hesitate to believe that God Himself rejoices in surprising His children? If it would make us better and happier in the long run to know in this world what we are to do in the next, He would undoubtedly tell us. Our ignorance is intended to minister to our joy. We do not know the precise things we are going to receive, but we are certain they are going to be fine. If we, being evil, know how to give good gifts to our children, and understand how to arrange the giving of them in such a way as to produce the highest possible measure of joy, how much more will our Heavenly Father take delight in surprising those who love Him, when they awake on the eternal Easter morning."

LIFE OF CHINESE STUDENTS

Exercise is Not Given Attention It Should Receive in Far East Colleges —Much Superstition.

The life of the Chinese college student is different in many ways from that of students in our own universities. The Chinese student is not very strong physically. He has stooped shoulders and a pale complexion. His life is not wholesome, for he sleeps in a small room which is not ventilated, and he does not eat very wholesome food.

Exercise is not given the attention it should have in the Chinese college. The intercollegiate sports include a 100-yard dash, the high jump, pole vault, 200-yard run and a football game. In the Imperial university at Peking the teachers are gathered from all parts of the world. The Chinese believe that topics that are foreign to them should be taught by foreigners. The students accept practically all of the foreign teachings except medicine. The medicine which is taught is largely Chinese and is made up of many superstitions. The Chinese believe that a man has nine pulses and two hearts. They do not believe in cutting up dead human bodies for the purpose of studying their parts, as we do. They would not do this because they think the disembodied spirit might return to punish them through torture.

Willing to Please Again.

Little James while at a neighbor's was given a piece of bread and butter, and politely said, "Thank you." "That's right, James," said the lady. "I like to hear little boys say 'Thank you'."

"Well," rejoined James, "if you want to hear me say it again you might put some jam on it."

STOCK MEDICINES

We carry the following brands:
Black Draught, Kentucky Horseman's Condition Powders, Liniments, Healing Lotion, Colic Relief and Distemper Remedy.
PRATT'S Animal Regulator and Poultry Regulator.
BOURBON Stock Tonic, Hog Cholera Remedy, Poultry Cure, Insecticide, and Egg producer.
PEOPLE'S Stock Remedy and Poultry Remedy
COX'S Barbed Wire Liniment, KENDALL'S Spavin Cure and others.

G. E. PORTER, Ph. G.

Phone 10

Berea, Ky.

Home Town
Helps

AWAKE TO THE OPPORTUNITY

People of Chicago Are Utilizing Their Back Yards and Changing the Aspect of the City.

The increased cost of living is beginning to change the landscape of Chicago as viewed from the elevated lines, according to a city salesman, who puts in a great deal of his time traveling around town these days, says the Chicago News.

"I have noticed this spring," he explains, "that nearly every back yard is being put out in vegetables. People have to do it, I guess. Until this year the city man home from his desk or his machine or whatever he worked at had little time for gardening. The janitor of the flat building usually kept a grass plot mowed, if there was a janitor and a grass plot, and in the case of homes the woman of the house sometimes planted morning glories or petunias along the fence and let it go at that, while in the poorer districts the tin can and the worn-out mattress held sway.

"All is changed these days, which shows how nature sometimes does things backward, according to our way of reasoning. It would seem that the more money we had to spend the more neatly we would keep our surroundings. But with money going out at the rate of \$6 a barrel for potatoes and 28 cents a pound for butter, the housekeeper has begun to dig up his back yard and set out neat rows of onions, lettuce, beets and turnips and put in his evenings weeding and hoeing, where formerly he read and smoked and allowed grass and weeds to flourish and cats to prowl. It is surprising, too, to see what an improvement it makes and how pleasing to the eye these back yards are."

ECONOMIC VALUE OF TREES

Roads Always in Better Condition Where They Have Been Planted and Properly Cared For.

We have spoken often for good public roads as the best investment, everything considered, that the country can make, but we are indebted to the Maryland State Grange for the sound suggestion that there are no really good country roads without shade trees along them. The practical, economic value of trees along the roadside is beyond dispute. They actually protect the road and lessen the cost of upkeep. How much they add to the money value of abutting farms, it would be difficult to estimate; but if, of two farms otherwise exactly equal in value and offered at the same price, one is fringed by shade trees and the other is bare, there is little doubt which nine buyers out of ten would prefer. In no other way can the attractions of a bit of country road be so much enhanced. Who that drives in the country doesn't feel grateful to the farmer whose trees beautify the scene?

Planting shade trees where none exist is not really expensive, and in the long run it pays quite as well, at least, as planting wheat. There are, of course, certain practical problems, such as avoiding too dense a shade upon grain land and selecting the right

The KITCHEN
CABINET

THE pleasures of the table may be enjoyed every day, in every climate, at all ages, and by all conditions of men.

—Brillat-Savarin.

SOME FOOD FOR THE SICK.

Set a dish of milk away until it is thick and smooth as jelly, then put it on ice for an hour and serve in glass dishes with cream, sugar and grated nutmeg.

Tomato Cream.—Take a quart of cold milk that has been scalded, add four eggs well beaten and cupful of tomatoes passed through a sieve, with sugar added to taste. Cook in a hot oven in custard cups surrounded with water.

Sago Jelly.—Take half a cup of the juice of raspberries or strawberries, three-quarters of a cup of sago that has been washed and a cup of sugar; boil all together until the sago is soft, pour into a mold and set on ice to cool.

Banana Cream.—Take the skins from six bananas and cut them up into a saucepan with half an ounce of gelatin that has been dissolved in a cup of water; add the juice and peel of a lemon, and sugar to taste. Cook gently for ten minutes, then pour into it a cup of cream; beat all together and set in a mold to cool.

Green Pea Soup.—Take a third of a cup of freshly cooked green peas, one quarter of a cup of cold water, a quarter of a tablespoonful of butter and three-quarters of a tablespoonful of flour, two-thirds of a cup of scalded milk, a little salt and white pepper. Add water to the peas and let them simmer ten minutes. Rub through a sieve and thicken with the butter and flour cooked together; add milk and seasonings. Strain into a hot cup. Serve with squares of toast.

Creamed Fish.—Prepare a white sauce of a teaspoonful of butter and one of flour cooked together; add a quarter of a cup of milk. Season with a few drops of cold flaked fish freed from bones and skin; add the fish to the sauce. Serve in a large, stuffed potato, which has been cut open, the contents mashed, seasoned and returned to the shell; leave a depression to hold the creamed fish. Garnish with parsley and serve piping hot.

Scrape the meat from a slice of round steak with a spoon, leaving all the stringy portion; season with salt and cook in a hot pan in butter. Make in balls before cooking, and lay three on a slice of buttered toast; garnish with parsley.

Nellie Maxwell.

stock; but a treeless road anywhere outside the desert is a reproach to those who live upon it.—Saturday Evening Post.

Trees Bring Income to City.

Roadside fruit trees line one of the turnpikes in Fairfield county, Ohio, for a distance of 15 miles. It is planned to use the income from the sale of the fruit for repair and maintenance of the road.

Same Thing in the End.

A physician says that there is no such thing as "taking cold." Which reminds one of the old saw that you don't take a car, but that the car takes you.

Fall Hats for Men

SURELY you want a new hat soon—everybody does—it's none too early to select it right now. Our stock is considerably larger than usual. A style to please your fancy, of a shape to suit your build, in a color to match your desires, at a price you want to pay, is here awaiting your selection. Popular prices \$1 to \$4.

HAYES & GOTT
"The Quality Store"
BEREA, - - - KENTUCKY

PALACE MEAT MARKET AND GROCERY

All kinds of fresh and cured meats and lard.
Fish, Oysters and Poultry in Season.
All kinds of Staple and Fancy Groceries.

PROMPT DELIVERY

U. B. ROBERTS, Prop.

Coyle Building, Main St.

Phone 57.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR SEPT. 15.

JUDGMENT AND MERCY.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 11:20-30.
GOLDEN TEXT—"Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."—Matt. 11:28.

The paragraph mark separating verses 27 and 28 should rightfully be removed for that portion is but a continuation and a contrast with what has gone before. As we see from Luke's account, Jesus has sent out the seventy who return boasting of what had been accomplished in Jesus' name, only to receive his reproof that they are not so much to rejoice in that as that their names were written "in heaven."

Jesus had made his appeal to Judea only to be rejected; he has done a marvelous work in Galilee and thus to be rejected there also, and only it leads to his appeal to the individual. Jesus knew that every problem of the church, financial or otherwise, every problem of the body politic, is in its final analysis one of the condition of the individual heart.

We have before us a twofold division of this lesson:

I. Those Who Reject. One can scarce reconcile the speaker of this first section with him who spoke the last words, but is any denunciation more awful than that of outraged love? There is no contradiction here for his invitation is extended to the very people whom he has denounced. Chazarin and Bethsaida, laden with sin, are urged to break off their yoke of bondage, be reconciled with him, become yoked with him whose burden is light.

Judgment Inevitable.

These cities had their day of opportunity. In like manner we notice that the measure of the judgment is the measure of opportunity. The fate of Tyre and Sodom was awful, but more terrible is to be the fate, in the day of judgment, of Chazarin and Bethsaida, because they sinned against the greater light. The possible exaltation of Capernaum as shown by the question asked in verse 23.

Again we need to note that judgment is inevitable. It is the lot and portion of us all. Jesus created a wonderful opportunity for those cities and in a like manner has created one for us as individuals of the city, what will be our accounting in the judgment? We as citizens are being illuminated by a wonderful revelation of truth and righteousness. Shall New York, Chicago and other large centers become as ancient Capernaum or Babylon, Nineveh and Tyre?

II. Those Who Come to Jesus. Coming now to the second section of our lesson, one can feel the tender paths of the voice of Jesus as he turns from the whole to the individuals who comprise the whole and cries—"Hither to me." Not alone those who are burdened by ceremonialism or guilt but a more wonderful scope than that, "All who labor." His invitation is, however, limited, for it is to the laboring, thus excluding the wilfully idle, whether they be idle materially or spiritually.

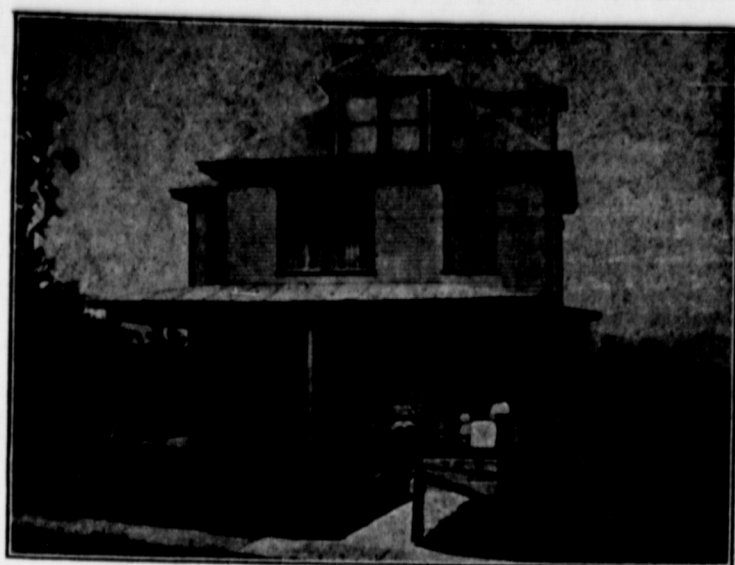
Offers a Life.

Jesus knew the rest of harmonious relation to the Father, the rest of service, and so the climax of his invitation is the test of experience. v. 30, "For my yoke is easy and my burden is light." Notice that our labor is to be fruitful, "heavy laden," but the joy of service far outweighs any thought of its becoming a duty and therefore onerous. A yoke implies a being attached to a load and with another. How may we know if his words be true? There is but one condition, "Come." Jesus meant just what and all that word implies. The babe sitting upon the knee of its nurse knows what its mother means when she calls "Come," and so Jesus extends his arms to sorrowful, laden humanity as well as to ceremonially laden Israel and says "Come." Not to a church or to some religious leader, but to Jesus himself. The invitation is very personal both as to the one who shall come, and the one to whom we are to come.

There is in this lesson a luminous suggestion of Jesus' method of dealing with the ill of our great cities. He does not propose a lot of negotiations, but offers a life, an energizing power that shall enable a company of his believers to change these conditions of ill. Some one has called attention to Jesus' attitude towards the Roman empire. Not one word of specific rebuke nor denunciation, yet in approximately three hundred years there was a Christian emperor upon that throne.

These words of Jesus thrill with music. They have been a solace throughout the ages. They have brought into his kingdom countless thousands.

Jesus here assumes, as he always did, that the woes of the impenitent and the joys of the saved are conditioned upon our attitude towards him. Let us be careful not to slip the yoke and not to be unequally yoked with unbelievers. We are called to a partnership, a community of interest and to an agreement with him whose "yoke is easy and whose burden is light."



FOR SALE: This handsome up-to-date seven room house on Boone Street, brand new, hardwood finished, good barn, small garden, fine water. \$2500 cash will buy this if sold before October first. I also have other property in Berea at from \$650 to \$4500. Why not come to Berea, educate your children and live in peace.

W. B. HARRIS,
Berea, Ky.

CHURCH REUNION

Two Days Meeting of Viney Fork Baptist Church at Speedwell

The editor of The Citizen, accompanied by Mrs. Faulkner and her sister, Mrs. Dr. Rankin, of Covington, on a visit to their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. David Black near Speedwell, Saturday, the 30th, drove over to the Viney Fork Baptist church and enjoyed the program for the first day of the church's reunion and roll-call meeting. Mrs. Mollie Jackson of Berea, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Black, and her daughter, Mrs. Will Duncan, were also members of the party.

The Viney Fork church has a continuous history reaching back for 115 years, having been organized in January, 1797 with eighteen members. This organization was sanctioned by two other Baptist churches known as the Bates Creek and Dreaming Creek societies. Christopher Harris was the church's first pastor, and we were informed that his descendants still live in the neighborhood.

The church, like all other organizations, has had its vicissitudes of fortune, but during most of its more than a hundred years it had a large membership. It has in its possession now a roster, dated 1845, which gives 145 names, many of which are well known in the annals of Madison county.

The church history records a great revival in 1801, at which 221 were added to the membership. In 1825 the enrollment was reduced to 75 by the establishment of other churches more convenient to some of the communicants, notably, the church at Silver Creek. In 1830, the numbers were further reduced by a seism which resulted in the establishment of the Christian church, the membership being influenced by the preaching of Alexander Campbell.

Among the long list of pastors, one stands out as having reached considerable prominence in the religious history of Kentucky and the south—Green Clay Smith. He was called to this church and ordained in 1869. The present pastor is Rev. C. T. Brookshire of Berea who had charge of the Reunion service and gave the

editor of The Citizen the privilege of looking over the records.

The original building was a stone structure, having a balcony in one end for the colored members, but these separated themselves from the church after the war and formed an organization of their own. The building was torn down in 1886, the walls having been damaged, but the present structure, while facing a different direction, was erected out of the same material and shows its age.

Saturday's gathering was a large one, several hundred carriages dotting the grounds. An interesting program held the attention of all the people who could get in the building in the forenoon and afternoon. The chief event, however, of the forenoon was a reading of the history of the church from its organization to the present time. The subjects for the afternoon were Church Discipline, Bible Reading and Church Fellowship, and The Old Time Religion.

Not the least interesting feature of the Saturday's gathering was the basket dinner. It would be hard to find anywhere a community spread embracing so many good things and in such large quantities. The long table was more than filled and large groups could be seen in various places about the church. But the hungry throngs were not able to more than make an impression upon the wagon loads of baskets and they were taken back home in many instances still well filled.

Returning to Mr. Black's the editor and his party were again regaled, this time with watermelons and peaches, but our hosts were not satisfied with that and all hands were sent to garden and orchard in an effort to fill all vacant spaces in the wagon with apples, peaches, beans and tomatoes. Such is Kentucky hospitality, as bountiful and free as nature itself, and nature is enriching the farmer this year, as any one can see who will devote a few hours riding about the blue grass.

CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP

Continued from First Page

take a deep material, economic and possibly humanitarian interest in

government, to study the mechanism of it more thoroughly and attend the primaries more regularly and vote at the polls more faithfully than the average Christian citizen can ever hope to do. The politician is a perfect adept at all this. It is his life's work, whereas the average Christian citizen is the merest novice at it, it being simply incidental to his great life's work. Moreover, in it all the politician and his supporters will constantly stoop to do little, mean, underhanded, contemptible things that the Christian citizen will never think of doing, much less do.

To be a Christian citizen one must in some way differentiate himself from his non-Christian fellow-citizens, and this he can do in one way and in one only, viz., by accepting and reducing to practice in his political life the Christian or Bible principles of civil government. These principles, and these alone, will supply him with motives to impel himself to right action, and furnish him with arguments that will enable him to lead others to right action. It is the practicing of the politico-religious truths or principles of God's Word that constitutes Christian citizenship.

What, do you ask, are these principles? The fundamentals are three in number. 1. That the state or nation, consisting as it does of individual

moral beings, is itself a moral being, capable of right and wrong, and therefore a subject of moral law and responsible to God for its conduct. 2. That, like all other moral beings, the nation is under the authority of Jesus Christ the Ruler of the universe and therefore bound to own and serve Him. 3. That the law of God in so far as it relates to nations, revealed through Jesus Christ and contained in the Scriptures, is the rule of national life, the standard of national action, and should be accepted by nations as such. Growing out of these fundamental principles are the Scriptural truths: 1. That the state or nation is a divine institution, as certainly as is the family or the church. 2. That civil government is in essence God's ordinance and is to be obeyed as such. "The powers that be are ordained of God." 3. That civil rulers are in their sphere God's ministers, as certainly as the minister of the Gospel in the ecclesiastical sphere, and that as a consequence none should be chosen to civil office save those who fear God and have regard for His law. 4. That once men are elected to office they are solemnly bound to recognize all their authority as coming from God, thru Christ and revealed in the Scriptures, and to be governed accordingly. To believe and proclaim and carry out in political life these truths is Christian citizenship. A man may be a Christian and a citizen and yet not be a Christian citizen, just as a man may be a good man and a physician and yet not be a good physician. It is the application of his Christian convictions to his political conduct that denominates a man a Christian citizen.

What Does It Do?

It does away with indifference to civic duties and arouses to the discharge of political responsibilities.

It prevents a man's being saved in the church and going to hell in politics.

It spurs the double standard of life of which we hear so much these days—one for business and even the home, and another for politics.

It prizes the Civil Sabbath as one

of the fundamental pillars of the Republic and keeps a man from using it either for gain or for pleasure.

It opposes the liquor traffic as the great foe of human kind and keeps a man from putting the bottle to his neighbor's lips by voting with a whiskey party.

It regards the family as the basic unit of society and safeguards it against polygamy, unscriptural divorce and the social evil in every form.

It demands the retention of the Book of books in all State educational institutions, especially in our public schools, where it now is and its restoration where it has been excluded.

It seeks to preserve all our Christian customs, usages, laws and institutions and earnestly withstands all opposition to them.

It labors for the thorough and complete Christianization of the nation, that it may be the more effective agency in God's hands for the upbuilding of His kingdom.

It creates that lofty moral sentiment which is confessedly the most potent of all factors for the purification of civil and political life.

It displays the banner of truth—God's truth with respect to civil life—and keeps everlastingly at it, knowing that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

How Attained

1. By a careful and thorough study of the Christian principles of civil government, of the one-third or more of the Word of God that has to do with men in civil and political life.

2. By teaching the Christian or Bible principles of civil government—the orator upon the platform, the preacher in the pulpit, the professor in his chair, the teacher in the public school and likewise the teacher in the Sabbath school, the editor at his desk, the statesman at his post—all men everywhere as opportunity affords.

3. Best of all, perhaps, by throwing one's self actively into an aggressive campaign for civic righteousness. The Sabbath, divorce, social purity, immigration, temperance, polygamy, Bible in the schools, municipal rule, and many other questions are calling loudly for answers. Where there is a willing mind and heart to work there will not long be asked the question, what or how can I do. Go to work at once and you will soon learn how to do and find more even than you well can do.

DEATH

Mrs. Willie Humphrey of Buckeye, Garrard County, Kentucky, daughter of Rev. J. W. Parsons of Berea, died, Monday morning, at the home of her parents.

The cause of her death was tuberculosis with which she had been suffering for the past six months. The funeral services were held at the Berea Baptist church, after which she was buried in the Berea cemetery. Mrs. Humphrey is the mother of a little girl three years of age.

Mr. Humphrey was here during the last days of his wife's illness and returned home, Wednesday.

The bereaved family have our deepest sympathy.

FOR SALE

Farm in Garrard County, containing 86 1-2 acres good land, good orchard, cottage house, good small barn, drilled well, about three miles from Berea. Price \$55 per acre.

D. N. Welch, Postmaster.

Temperance

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

LESS DRINKING BY SOLDIERS

British Generals Agree That the Best Fighting is Done by Soldiers Who are Abstainers.

The changes that a century has wrought in respect to the use of strong liquor were illustrated during the recent meeting here of the Royal Army Temperance association, which now has 67,433 members, of whom 38,405 are in the Indian army, says a London correspondent of the New York Sun.

According to the figures presented there are now 28,380 total abstainers in the British army and 2,795 in the temperance section. Earl Roberts said a great change had come over the mortality of the army in India since the days when it was the custom to provide every soldier with "a tot of arrack" every morning.

Earl Curzon recalled that in 1812, when the peninsular war was in progress, the duke of Wellington's force was "a drinking if not a drunken army." The idea then was that the hard drinking man was the best fighting man and there was a direct ratio between whisky consumed and courage displayed. The duke himself while extolling the bravery of his men deplored their drunkenness and social vices.

Nowadays all recognize that the old idea was a ludicrous fallacy. Every general who had commanded troops in the last quarter of a century would say that the best marching army and the best fighting army was a sober army.

CONSUMERS WALKED IN REAR

Liquor Men's Parade is Headed by Wholesalers on Horses and Distillers in Carriages.

Two old pals met on the street. "I saw you in the liquor men's parade, Tuesday," said one of them.

"Oh, yes."

"Now you tell me about it. Who were those fellows in front on horses?"

"Why they were the wholesalers."

"Well, who were those fellows in carriages—the fellows in plug hats, smoking big black cigars?"

"They were the distillers and brewers."

"Who were those men walking—the ones with white plug hats, white coats and gold-headed canes?"

"They were the retailers."

"Who were those fellows that brought up in the rear?"

"Fellows with cauliflower noses and fringe on their pants—the crowd I was with."

"Yes."

"Oh, they were the customers."—Denver Post.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN KANSAS

Man Who Sells Intoxicants is an Outlaw and Lands in Jail or in the State Penitentiary.

In speaking of the liquor traffic in Kansas, Hon. F. D. Coburn, secretary of the department of agriculture of Kansas, said:

Those who have homes in Kansas live in a state where the man who sells intoxicants, thereby encouraging drunkenness, poverty, crime and the making of more drunkards out of the rising generation, is an outlaw, and when convicted, lands in jail or on the rockpile, and if found guilty a second time, goes to the state penitentiary.

The youth of Kansas has his eye fixed far above the horizon of the saloon, and you can raise your boy in Kansas without the temptation of the saloon, its ally, the gambling house and dens of shame, which in every part of the world are the haunts and plotting places of assassins, hold-up men and professional criminals generally.

Eliminate the Bar.

"The elimination of the American bar would prove the greatest step against intemperance in the United States," declared Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, the noted Jewish rabbi and scholar, in an address in Chicago recently. "If there is any institution in any land that is offensive," says the doctor, "it is the American bar. It is an American invention that has been adopted by no other country."

Endearing Names.

That must be a discredited thing if its own friends cannot speak of it with respect. What do drinking men and patrons of the bar call alcoholic liquors? Booze, bug-juce, rat poison, ten-rod lightning, embalming fluid, hell's broth, kill-me-quick, and red-eye!

A Harmless Jug.

Dr. Tying met an emigrant going west. On one of the wagons there hung a jug with the bottom knocked out. "What is that?" asked the doctor. "Why, it is my Taylor jug," said the man. "And what is a Taylor jug?" asked the doctor again. "I had a son in General Taylor's army in Mexico, and the general always told him to carry his whiskey jug with a hole in the bottom, and that's it. It is the best invention I ever met with for hard drinkers."

THE Berea National Bank.

Report of THE BEREA NATIONAL BANK, at Berea in the State of Kentucky, at the close of business, September 4, 1912.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	\$110,206.74
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	1,008.37
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	25,000.00
Banking house, Furniture, and Fixtures	7,200.00
Other Real Estate owned	3,000.00
Due from approved Reserve Agents	31,398.81
Checks and other Cash Items	118.92
Notes of other National Banks	2,590.00
Fractional Paper Currency, Nickels and Cents	46.97
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK VIZ:	
Specie	\$8,131.50
Legal-tender notes	8,873.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	1,250.00
TOTAL	190,693.31

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	\$25,000.00
Surplus fund	18,000.00
Undivided Profits, less Expenses and Taxes paid	480.39
National Bank Notes outstanding	25,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	121,162.92
Certified checks	750.00
TOTAL	190,693.31

State of Kentucky, County of Madison, ss:
I, J. L. Gay, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. Gay, Cashier.

Correct—Attest: J. W. Lambert, Wright Kelly, D. N. Welch, Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of Sept., 1912.

H. C. Woolf, Notary Public.

BEREA'S LEADING HARDWARE STORE

A COMPLETE LINE

Hardware, Paints, Mowing Machines, Farming Implements, Gasoline and Oil Stoves, and Groceries

Prices Right J. D. CLARKSTON Give Us a Call

MAIN STREET, near Bank



FOR SALE: This beautiful residence on Center Street, in the heart of town. Size of lot 100 by 200 feet. Large garden, good barn, plenty fruit, mountain water in house. Only two blocks from College buildings and Post Office. \$2700 if sold before October 1st, also a farm of about 80 acres at \$55.00 per acre, other lands around it selling at from \$60 to \$100.—Better see me quick.

W. B. HARRIS, Berea, Ky.



PROLOGUE.

This romance of Freckles and the Angel of the Limberlost is one of the most novel, entertaining, wholesome and fascinating stories that have come from the pen of an American author in many years. The characters in this sylvan tale are:

- Freckles, a plucky waif who guards the Limberlost timber leases and dreams of angels.

The Swamp Angel, in whom Freckles' sweetest dream materializes.

McLean, a member of a lumber company, who befriends Freckles.

Mrs. Duncan, who gives mother love and a home to Freckles.

Duncan, head teamster of McLean's timber gang.

The Bird Woman, who is collecting camera studies of birds for a book.

Lord and Lady O'More, who come from Ireland in quest of a lost relative.

The Man of Affairs, brusque of manner, but big of heart.

Wessner, a timber thief who wants rascality made easy.

Black Jack, a villain to whom thought of repentance comes too late.

(Continued from last week's issue)

CHAPTER XIX.

FRECKLES OFFERS HIS LIFE.

THE gang had been carefully sifted, and McLean now felt that there was not a man in it that was not trustworthy.

They had all heard of the angel's plucky ride for Freckles' relief, and several of them had been in the rescue party. When she was ensconced on the wagon load of tenting she sat on a roll of canvas like a queen on her throne. There was not a man of the gang that would not have fought for her.

As they raced toward the wagon— "Let me tell about the tree, please," she begged Freckles.

"Why, sure," said Freckles. He would probably have said the same if she had proposed to cut off his head. When McLean rode up he found her sitting on the wagon, flushed and glowing.

"Everybody listen!" cried the angel. "I have something to say. Freckles has been guarding here over a year now, and he presents the Limberlost to you, with every tree in it saved, and for good measure he has just this morning located the rarest one of all—the one around in from the east line that Wessner spoke of that first day, nearest the one you took out at first. All together! Everybody! Hurrah for Freckles!"

With flushing cheeks and gleaming eyes she led in three cheers and a tiger. Freckles slipped back into the swamp and held himself tight for fear he might burst wide open with pride and with his love for her.

The angel subsided on the canvas and explained to McLean about the maple. The boss was mightily pleased. He took Freckles and set out to relocate and examine the tree. The angel was interested in the making of the camp and preferred to remain with the men. With her sharp eyes she was watching every detail of construction, but when it came to the stretching of the dining hall canvas she proceeded to take command. The men were driving the rope pins when the angel rose on the wagon and, leaning forward, spoke to Duncan, who was directing the work.

"I believe if you would swing that around a few feet farther you would find it better. Mr. Duncan," she said. "That way will let the hot sun in at noon, and the sides will cut off the best breeze."

"That's a fact," said Duncan, studying the condition.

So by shifting the pins a little they obtained comfort, for which they blessed the angel every day.

When Freckles joined in the work about the camp he caught glimpses of her enthroned on a soapbox cleaning beans. She called to him that they

FRECKLES

By
Gene Stratton-
Porter

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were invited to stay for dinner and that they had accepted the invitation. She was having the time of her life when McLean came back, jubilant from his trip to the tree. How jubilant he only told the angel, for he had been obliged to lose faith in some trusted men of late and had learned discretion by what he suffered. He



"EVERYBODY LISTEN!" CRIED THE ANGEL.

planned to begin clearing out a road to the tree that same afternoon and to set two guards every night, for it promised to be a rare treasure.

"I am coming to see it felled," cried the angel.

"Tell me, angel," the boss said jestingly: "I think I have a right to know. Who really did locate that tree?"

"Freckles," she answered promptly and emphatically.

The boss smiled significantly at Freckles, who had just come up, for they had planned that they would instruct the company to reserve enough of the veneer from that very tree to make the most beautiful dressing table they could design for the angel's share of the discovery.

"What will you have for yours?" asked McLean of Freckles.

"If it's all the same to you, I'll be taking mine out in music lessons—begging your pardon—voice culture," said Freckles with a grimace.

The angel gave McLean the head of the table. She took the foot, with Freckles on her right, and the lumber gang, washed, brushed and straightened until they felt unfamiliar with themselves and each other, filled the sides.

It was several days before they completed a road to the noble, big tree and were ready to fell it. When the saw was well in Freckles began watching down the road where it met the trail leading from Little Chicken's tree. He had gone to the tree ahead of the gang and taken down the blue ribbon. Carefully folded, it now lay over his heart.

He was promising himself a good deal of comfort with that ribbon when he should go to the city next month to begin his studies and dream the summer over again. It would help to make things tangible. When he was dressed as other men and about his work he knew where he meant to home that precious bit of blue. It should be his good luck token, and he would wear it always to keep bright in memory the day on which the angel had called him her knight.

How he would study, and, oh, how he would sing! If he could fulfill McLean's expectations, and make the angel proud of him! If he could only be a real knight!

He could not understand why the angel had failed to come. She had wanted to see their tree felled. She would be too late if she did not arrive soon. The men were sending ringing blows into the felling side of the tree when the boss rode up.

His first word was to inquire for the angel. When Freckles said she had not yet come McLean gave orders to stop work on the tree until she arrived. As the men stepped back a stiff morning breeze caught the top that towered high above its fellows. There was an ominous grinding at the base, a shiver of the mighty trunk, and directly in line of its fall the bushes swung apart and the laughing face of the angel looked in on them.

A groan of horror burst from the dry throats of the men, and, reading the agony in their faces, she stopped short, glanced up and understood.

"South!" shouted McLean. "Run south!"

The poor child was helpless. It was patent that she did not know which way south was. There was another

slow shiver of the tree. The rest of the gang stood as if rooted, but Freckles sprang past the trunk and went leaping in great bounds. He caught up the angel and dashed through the thicket for safety. The swaying trunk was half over when, just for an instant, a nearby tree stayed its fall. They saw Freckles' foot catch, and with the angel he plunged headlong.

A cry broke from the men, and McLean covered his face. Instantly Freckles was up, with the angel in his arms plunging on again. The outer limbs were on them when they saw Freckles hurt the angel, face down, in the muck, as far from him as he could send her. Sprung after, in an attempt to cover her body with his own, he whirled to see if they were still in danger, and with outstretched arms braced himself for the shock. The branches shut them from sight, and the awful crash rocked the earth.

McLean and Duncan ran with axes and saws. The rest of the gang followed, and they worked like madmen. It seemed an age before they caught a glimpse of the angel's blue dress, and it renewed their vigor. Duncan fell on his knees beside her and tore the muck from underneath her with his hands. In a few seconds he dragged her out, choking and stunned.

Freckles lay a little farther under the tree, a big limb pinning him down. Duncan began mining beneath him, but Freckles stopped him.

"You can't be moving me," he said. "You must cut off the limb and lift it. I know."

Two men ran for the big saw. A number of them laid hold of the limb and bore up. In a little time it was off, and Freckles lay free.

The men bent over him to lift him, but he motioned them away.

"Don't be touching me until I rest a bit," he pleaded.

Then he twisted his head until he saw the angel, who was digging muck from her eyes and wiping it off her face on the skirt of her dress.

"Try to get up," he begged.

McLean helped the angel to her feet. "Do you think any bones are broken?" gasped Freckles. "You see if you can find any, sir."

McLean assured Freckles that she was not seriously injured.

Freckles settled back with a smile of ineffable tenderness on his face.

"Thank the Lord!" he hoarsely whispered.

The angel broke from McLean. "Now, Freckles, you!" she cried.

"It's your turn. Please get up!" A pitiful spasm swept Freckles' face. The angel took hold of his hand.

"Freckles, get up!" It was half command, half entreaty.

"Easy, angel, easy. Let me rest a bit first," implored Freckles.

She knelt beside him. He reached his arm about her and drew her up closely. He looked at McLean in an agony of entreaty that brought the boss to his knees on the other side.

"Oh, Freckles!" McLean cried. "Not that! Surely we can do something! We must! Let me see!"

He tried to unfasten Freckles' neckband, but his fingers shook so clumsily that the angel pushed them away and herself laid Freckles' chest bare. With just one hasty glance she gathered

no matter how it hurts you, for you did this for me, and now I must save you, so you might as well promise. You will promise, Freckles?"

"Angel, darling, angel," pleaded Freckles, "you ain't understanding, and I can't for the life of me be telling you, but, indeed, it's best to be letting me go."

He appealed to McLean.

"Dear boss, you know! You be telling her that, for me, living is far worse pain than dying. Tell her you know death is the best thing could ever be happening to me!"

CHAPTER XX.

LOVE AS A REMEDY.

SHE caught Freckles' hand to her breast, and, bending over him, looked deep into his stricken eyes.

"Angel, I give you my word of honor that I will keep right on breathing. That's what you are going to promise me," she said. "Do you say it?"

Freckles hesitated.

"Freckles," imploringly commanded the angel, "you do say it!"

"Yes," gasped Freckles.

The angel sprang to her feet.

"Then that's all right," she said, with a tinge of her old-time briskness. "You just keep sawing away like a steam engine and I will do all the rest."

The eager men gathered about her.

"It's going to be a tough pull to get Freckles out," she said, "but it's our only chance. You four there get on those wagon horses and ride to the sleeping tent. Get the stoutest cot, a couple of comforts and a pillow. Ride back with them some way to save time. If you meet any other men of the gang send them on here to help carry the cot. We won't risk the jolt of driving with him. The rest of you clear a path out to the road, and, Mr. McLean, you take Nellie and ride to town. Tell my father how Freckles is hurt and that he risked it to save me. Tell him I'm going to take Freckles to Chicago on the noon train and I want him to hold it if we are a little late. If he can't then have a special ready at the station and another on the Pittsburgh at Fort Wayne, so we can go straight through. You needn't mind leaving us. The Bird Woman will be here soon."

When they stood ready to lift Freckles the angel bent over him in a passion of tenderness.

"Dear old Limberlost guard, we're going to lift you now," she said. "I suspect you will faint from the pain of it, but we will be just as easy as ever we can, and don't you dare forget your promise!"

A whimsical half smile touched Freckles' quivering lips.

"Angel, can a man be remembering a promise when he ain't knowing?" he asked.

"You can," said the angel stonily, "because a promise means so much more to you than it does to most men."

A look of strength flashed into Freckles' face at her words.

"I am ready," he said. With the first touch his eyes closed.

the bushes, I just had to wait on him, for I couldn't drive him back."

A spasm of fierce pain shook Freckles, and a look of uncertainty crossed his face.

"All summer I've been thanking God for the falling of the feather and all the delights it's brought me," he muttered, "but this looks like—"

He raised questioning eyes to McLean.

"I can't help being Irish, but I can help being superstitious," he said. "I mustn't be laying it to the Almighty, nor to me bird, must I?"

"No, dear lad," said McLean, stroking the brilliant hair. "The choice lay with you. You could have stood a rooted dolt like all the rest of us. It was through your great love and your high courage that you made the sacrifice."

"Don't you be so naming it, sir," cried Freckles. "It's just the reverse. If I could be giving me body the hundred times over to save her from this, I'd be doing it and take joy with every pain."

He turned with a smile of adoring tenderness to the angel. She scarcely seemed to hear or understand what was coming, but she bravely tried to answer that smile.

"Is me forehead covered with dirt?" he asked.

She shook her head.

"You did once," he gasped.

Instantly she laid her lips on his forehead, then on each cheek, and then in a long kiss on his lips.

"Freckles," said McLean brokenly, "you will never know how I love you. You won't go without saying goodbye to me?"

That word stung the angel to quick comprehension. She started as if rousing from sleep.

"Goodbye?" she cried sharply. "Goodbye! What do you mean? Who's saying goodbye? Where could Freckles go, when he is hurt like this, but to the hospital? You call up the men. We must start right away."

"It's no use, angel," said Freckles; "I'm thinking I've bone in me breast is smashed. You'll have to be letting me go."

"I will not," said the angel flatly. "You are alive. You are breathing, and no matter how badly your bones are broken, what are great surgeons for but to fix you up and make you well again?"

"Oh, angel!" moaned Freckles. "I can't! You don't know how bad it is. I'll die the minute you are for trying to lift me!"

"Of course you will, if you make up your mind to do it," said the angel. "Really you have to do it, Freckles."

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a mighty groan was wrenched from him, and he lay senseless. The angel gave Duncan one panic stricken look. Then she set her lips and gathered her forces again.

"I guess that's a good thing," she said. "Maybe he won't feel how we are hurting him. Oh, boys, are you being quick and gentle?"

She stepped to the side of the cot and bathed Freckles' face. Taking his hand in hers, she gave the word to start. She told the men to ask every able-bodied man they met to join them so that they could change carriers often and make good time.

The Bird Woman insisted upon taking the angel into the carriage and following the cot, but the angel refused to leave Freckles and suggested that the Bird Woman drive ahead, pack them some clothing, and be at the station ready to accompany them to Chicago. All the way the angel walked beside the cot, shading Freckles' face and holding his hand. At every pause to change carriers she moistened his face and lips and counted each breath with heartbreaking anxiety.

She scarcely knew when her father joined them, and, taking the branch from her, slipped an arm about her waist and almost carried her along. To the city streets and the swarm of curious, staring faces she paid no more attention than she had to the trees of the Limberlost. When the train pulled in and the gang placed Freckles aboard, Duncan made a place for the angel beside the cot.

With the best physician to be found, and with the Bird Woman and McLean in attendance, the four hours' run to Chicago began. Not for an instant would the angel yield her place, or allow any one else to do anything for him. The Bird Woman and McLean regarded her in amazement.

The only time she spoke was to ask McLean if he was sure the special would be ready on the Pittsburgh line. He replied that it was made up and waiting.

At 5 o'clock Freckles lay stretched on the operating table of Lake View hospital, while three of the greatest surgeons in Chicago bent over him. At their command, McLean picked up the unwilling angel and carried her out to the nurses to be bathed, have her bruises attended to, and be put to bed.

In a place where it is difficult to surprise people, they were astonished when as they removed the angel's dainty stained, and torn clothing, peeled off those muck baked to her limbs, soaked the dried loam from her hair and washed the beautiful, scratched, bruised, dirt covered body.

The angel felt fast asleep long before they had finished, and lay deeply unconscious, while the fight for Freckles' life was being waged.

Three days later she was up early and hovering near Freckles' door.

The surgeon was with him. The angel had been told that the word he brought that morning would be final, so she curled up in a window seat, dropped the curtains behind her, and, in dire anxiety, waited the opening of that closed door.

Just as it unclosed, McLean came hurrying down the hall and up to the surgeon, but with one glance at his face he stepped back in dismay, and the angel, who had risen, sank to the seat again, too dazed to come forward. The men faced each other. The angel, with parted lips and frightened eyes, bent forward in tense anxiety.

"I—I thought he was doing nicely?" faltered McLean.

"He bore the operation well," replied the surgeon, "and his wounds are not necessarily fatal. I told you that yesterday, but I did not tell you that something else would probably kill him, and it will. He need not die from the accident, but he will not live the day out because he so evidently prefers death to life. If he were full of hope and ambition to live, my work would be easy. If all of you love him as you prove you do, and there is unlimited means to give him anything he wants, why should he desire death?"

"Is he dying?" demanded McLean.

"He is," said the surgeon. "He will not live this day out, unless some strong reaction sets in at once. He is so low that, preferring death to life, nature cannot overcome his inertia. If he is to live, he must be made to desire life."

"Then he must die," said McLean.

"Does that mean that you know what he desires and cannot, or will not, supply it?"

"It means," said McLean desperately, "that I know what he wants, but it is as far removed from my power to give it to him as it would be to give him a star. The thing for which he will die he can never have."

"Then you must prepare for the end very shortly," said the surgeon, turning abruptly away.

McLean caught his arm roughly.

"Look here!" he cried in desperation. "You say that as if I could do something if I would. I tell you the boy is dear to me past expression. I would do anything—spend any sum. You have noticed and repeatedly commented on the young girl with me. It is that child that he wants! He worships her to adoration, and knowing he can never be anything to her, he prefers death to life. In God's name, what can I do about it?"

"Barring that missing hand, I never handled a finer man," said the surgeon, "and she seems perfectly devoted to him, why cannot he have her?"

"Why?" echoed McLean. "Why? Well, for a good many reasons. I told you he was my son. You probably knew that he was not. A little over a year ago I had never seen him. He joined one of my lumber gangs from the road.

He is a stray, left at one of your homes for the friendless here in Chicago. When he grew up the superintendent bound him out to a brutal man. He ran away and landed in one of my lumber camps. He has no name or knowledge of legal birth. The angel—we have talked of her. She has ancestors reaching back to Plymouth Rock and across the sea for generations back of that. She is an idolized, petted only child, and there is great wealth. He sees it more plainly than any one else could. There is nothing for the boy but death if it is the angel that is required to save him."

The angel stood between them.

"Well, I guess not!" she cried. "If Freckles wants me all he has to do is to say so, and he can have me!"

"That he will never say," said McLean at last, "and you don't understand, angel. I don't know how you came here. I wouldn't have had you hear that for the world, but since you have, dear, you must be told that it isn't your friendship or kindness Freckles wants; it is your love."

"Well, I do love him," she said simply.

McLean's arms dropped helplessly.

"You don't understand," he reiterated patiently. "It isn't the love of a friend, or a comrade, or a sister, that Freckles wants from you; it is the love of a sweetheart. And if to save the life he has offered for you you are thinking of being generous and impulsive enough to sacrifice your future—in the absence of your father it will become my plain duty, as the protector in whose hands he has placed you, to prevent such rashness. The very words you speak and the manner in which you say them proves that you are a mere child and have not dreamed what love is."

"I have never had to dream of love," she said proudly. "I have never known anything else in all my life but to love every one and to have every one love me. And there has never been any one so dear as Freckles. If you will remember, we have been through a good deal together. I do love Freckles, just as I say I do. I don't know anything about the love of sweethearts, but I love him with all the love in my heart, and I think that will satisfy him."

"Surely it ought!" muttered the man of knives and lancets.

"As for my father," continued the angel, "he at once told me what he learned from you about Freckles. I've known all you know for several weeks. That knowledge didn't change your love for him a particle. I think the Bird Woman loved him more. Why should you two have all the

perceptions there are? My father is never unreasonable. He won't expect me not to love Freckles, or not to tell him so, if the telling will save him."

She darted past McLean into Freckles' room, closed the door and turned the key.

Freckles lay raised on a flat pillow, his body immovable in a plaster cast, his maimed arm, as always, hidden. The angel's heart ached at the change in his appearance. He seemed so weak, so utterly hopeless and so alone. She could see that the night had been one long terror.

HOW TO USE THE ROAD DRAG

Get the Right Materials and Don't Make It Too Heavy.

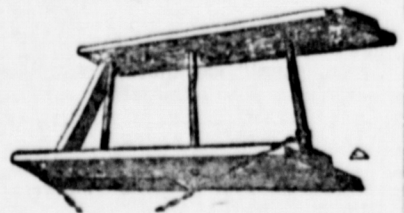
PLANKS OR LOGS ARE BEST.

Two Principles Involved in the Successful Operation of the Drag—Position of the Driver and Length of the Hitch to Be Considered.

The earth road is by far the most common type of highway in this country. Its cheapness in comparison with other types of construction and the absence in many sections of the country of rock, gravel or other hard natural materials for road building will render its use necessary for many years to come.

There are at present in this country about 1,000,000 miles of such roads, most of which must be maintained by some means more or less expensive. The split log drag is of great service on roads of this class, and an increasing mileage of the rural highways of this country is being kept in repair economically and well by the use of this simple implement.

Two mistakes are commonly made in constructing a drag. The first lies in making it too heavy. It should be so light that one man can easily lift it. Besides, a light drag responds more readily to various methods of hitching



PLANK DRAG.

and to the shifting of the position and weight of the operator, both of which are essential considerations.

The other mistake is in the use of squared timbers instead of those with sharp edges, whereby the cutting effect of the sharp edges is lost and the drag is permitted to glide over instead of to equalize the irregularities in the surface of the road.

A dry cedar log is the best material for a drag. Red elm and walnut when thoroughly dried are excellent, and box elder, soft maple or even willow is preferable to oak, hickory or ash.

Drags are often constructed of planks instead of logs. There is nothing in the construction of a plank drag that calls for particular mention except the strengthening of the planks along their middle line by a 2 by 6 inch strip. A triangular strip may be used under the lower edge of the blade to give it the proper cutting slope.

The successful operation of a drag involves two principles, which, when thoroughly understood and intelligently applied, make road working with this implement very simple. The first concerns the length and position of the hitch, while the second deals with the position of the driver on the drag. Each influences the other to a large extent, and successful manipulation of the drag is dependent upon an understanding of both of them.

For ordinary purposes the snatch link or clevis should be fastened far enough toward the blade end of the chain to force the unloaded drag to follow the team at an angle of 45 degrees. This will cause the earth to move along the face of the drag smoothly and will give comparatively light draft to the team, provided the driver rides in the line of draft. Sometimes, however, conditions are met



RESULT OF DRAGGING.

which require special treatment, and in a rolling country such conditions are not infrequent. Often a flat place several rods in length or a seamy spot needs special attention.

The distance from the drag at which the team is hitched affects the depth of the cutting. Shortening the chain tends to lift the front end of the drag. A longer hitch causes the blade to cut more deeply. The length of hitch may be regulated by lengthening and shortening the chain at the end which runs through the hole in the blade end of the drag.

The advantages to be gained from the persistent use of a road drag may be summarized as follows:

- First.—The maintenance of a smooth, serviceable earth road free from ruts and mudholes.
- Second.—Obtaining such a road surface with the expenditure of very little money and labor in comparison with the money and labor required for other methods.
- Third.—The reduction of mud in wet weather and of dust in dry weather.

DAIRY WISDOM.

The profit in keeping cows comes from the extra amount of milk that they give above the ordinary yield on common pasture or coarse feed.

The successful dairyman endeavors to raise as much of the feed needed as possible on his own farm.

Cows are not always to blame for being unprofitable. Often the fault is nearer home.

The cow that your neighbor does not want to sell is the cow you really ought to try to buy if you are going to buy at all.

The best cream is usually taken from the milk that is separated as soon as it is drawn.

The cleaner the milking and the sooner the milk is strained and cooled the longer it will keep sweet.

A cow which is gentle and which has never been known to kick will soon learn to kick if she is beaten. She will treat you pretty much as you treat her.

POINTS OF A GOOD COW.

Things to Consider When Purchasing Animals For the Dairy.

While I think that a man should know the points of a good dairy cow, there are some other things to be remembered as well, says W. D. Neale in the Iowa Homestead. Some of them may be of great importance, as knowing the points of a good milker.

First.—The cow's age is important. An old cow is not often profitable, and if her teeth are bad she may go dry in a short time. The old cow is also very liable to die. She cannot be profitable many years at best, so it is not a very wise plan to purchase an old cow, however good a milker she may be.

Second.—The health of the cow should be considered. She should undergo the test for tuberculosis and should be examined for any blood disease. I have lately seen two cows with good sized lumps on their jaws sell at sales for good prices. The owners represented them as good milkers and their trouble the result of sand bur wounds. The auctioneer passed over their defects with a favorable remark in each instance. The farmer who purchases such cows is endangering the health of his family. Milk and butter from such cows should not be used.

Third.—The amount and quality of the milk should be taken into account. When a cow is represented to give five gallons at each milking the milk is very liable to be poor in quality. It would be well to test the milk to ascertain the amount of butter fat. My neighbor paid \$65 for a five gallon cow. She gave that amount, but he is buying butter all the time. She is a com-



Admirers of the Guernsey breed of dairy cattle say they have no pronounced weak points. The addition of Guernsey blood in crossing with cows of mixed breeding will result in a higher milk flow and in a richer milk. The deep and prolonged milking qualities of the pure bred Guernsey, together with the adaptability to the conditions of the average farm, make this a valuable type of dairy cow. The average Guernsey cow will weigh about 1,000 pounds, the bulls 200 to 300 pounds heavier.

plete failure as a butter cow. If one wishes the milk for chickens and pigs and does not care for the quantity of butter such a cow would be profitable.

Fourth.—Ascertain the cow's disposition. A cow that will kick a fellow out of the stall at milking time is undesirable. She may give a pail of rich milk, but if a man must endanger his life to secure it he is taking too great a risk. And it is endless trouble to be compelled to chain a cow's hind feet every time she is milked.

Fifth.—Try the cow to learn whether she is easily milked. A man will wear his patience out and consume a great deal of time milking a cow that gives a stream about the size of a pin.

I have had my hand to cramp many times when milking such a cow, and I believe it is best to send such an animal to the butcher as soon as she is fat enough to go.

Keeping Milk Sweet.

The best method for keeping milk is to keep it from the air, as many bacteria get into milk from the air. The bacteria in warm milk are in the ideal medium for growth and reproduction. A variety of bacteria reproduces by division, and a generation of bacteria may grow in twenty minutes. As thousands of bacteria can play hide and seek through a needle's eye, one can appreciate the number contained in a drop of milk. They cannot grow and multiply if the milk is kept cool.

Use the Whip Sparingly.

Do not get the whip habit and if you already have it leave it off today. Many men cannot take the reins in their hands unless the whip is there too. Such constant use only worries a horse, takes away the fear that it should have in rare cases and makes the driver appear anything but a good horseman.—Farm Journal.

... INTENSIVE FARMING ...

Dairy Farming.

During the past summer the members of the staff of the Dairy Department of the Agricultural College have been making frequent visits to dairy farms of Kentucky. The methods followed on each farm, and the equipment used, have been closely studied, and a large amount of data has been collected, that will prove of vital interest to the dairymen when it is published in bulletin form a little later. Without exception the dairymen have entered heartily into the spirit of the investigation and they have contributed willingly of their store of useful information, which has been gained by long experience. Before the survey is completed more than one hundred dairy farms will have been visited.

Some significant facts have already been clearly brought out. In producing milk and butter for the market it has been found that the dairymen are making more money from medium priced than from high priced cows. Some of the most profitable herds have been built up by the use of good grade cows, and the constant use of a pure bred bull, and the raising of the best heifers. Some dairymen have made considerable money by buying young heifers and rearing them for the dairy.

Two or three localities visited furnish examples of the advantages of community breeding. In one county (Shelby) hundreds of Jersey cattle find a ready market each year at very attractive prices. Jerseys are bred on nearly every farm in that community, and this fact attracts buyers from all parts of the United States, who can readily buy a car load, thus effecting a material saving of time and securing lower freight rates on car load lots.

An interesting point is connected with the methods and cost of rearing the dairy calf. Some of the best herds visited were made up of heavy milking cows, the feed of which, during the first months of their lives, consisted almost exclusively of skimmed milk, supplemented by a little shelled corn and bran, with pasturage in summer and hay in winter. A few dairymen, who breed fancy stock, use whole milk as a calf feed, but it has been our observation that as

healthy and as strong cattle can be reared on skimmed milk, if the skimmed milk is kept as clean as is the whole milk, and if it is fed warm to the calves. Some dairymen are successfully replacing a large part of the milk with milk substitutes in the feeding of calves. In some cases two calves are permitted to suck a fresh cow, a third calf being given to the cow when she weans the first two.

It has been found that the dairymen receive on an average the following prices for dairy products in this state: 20 per cent cream, 75 cents a gallon. Milk 11 cents in summer and 16 cents in winter, when shipped to the city milk dealer. Dairymen who retail their own milk in the cities retail at 25 to 30 cents (sometimes 40 cents) a gallon. Butter milk (retail) 10 cents a gallon. Many dairymen near Louisville and Cincinnati use grade cows (mostly Shorthorn and Holstein grades) purchased at the stock yards, buying them fresh, selling them after fattening when dry. They claim to average 2 to 2 1/2 gallons of milk per cow per day during the entire year.

The cost of rearing a heifer to time of first calf was found to average between \$30 and \$35. One of the largest and best dairy farms in Kentucky has a \$1,200 milking barn, with concrete floor, and a \$1,500 rest shed, where the cows are kept, fed and watered. This man has now 62 cows, and last winter had 80. The rest shed adjoins the milking barn, with a shed and hay loft between shed and barn. The silage machine, engine, and silos are arranged in this shed. Everything is kept under cover. Two 16 by 30 foot silos, made of wood by the dairyman himself, cost \$150 each six years ago. A 30 by 16 foot concrete silo erected two years ago cost \$235. For eighty cows this dairyman used 100 tons of straw annually in bedding. But the cows are kept cleaner than if they were kept in their stalls all of the time in winter.

The greatest drawback to dairy farming in this section is the scarcity of labor. The usual wage is \$30 to \$35 per month with house and small garden.

J. J. Hooper. W. D. Nicholls.

CEMENT TANKS TO DIP SWINE

Directions Given for Construction of Basin Found Entirely Satisfactory by Illinoisan.

(By W. H. UNDERWOOD.)

Last spring I made a cement dipping tank for my hogs which has proven very satisfactory, and will give the instructions for making same so that if anyone desires to do so he can make one for himself.

I dug a hole 11 feet long on top, 5 feet long on the bottom, straight at one end and sloping across the 6 feet at the other, 26 inches wide at the bottom, 32 inches at the top and 4 1/2 feet deep.

I then made a wooden frame of boards 6 inches smaller every way than the hole and filled in the space all around with cement, using three parts sand to one part cement.

After it had set 24 hours, I took out the wooden frame. I made wooden cleat steps at the sloping end for the hogs to walk out on. My hogs were covered with lice last spring and I had tried all remedies heard of to get rid of them. I dipped the hogs at intervals of about a month and noted a marked change in their condition as to skin and health.

A neighbor of mine has a dipping tank somewhat similar to mine. He dug a hole 2 feet wide at the top and 8 feet long; and at the bottom 18 inches wide and 4 feet long, making the hole 3 feet deep, straight up and down at one end with a gradual incline for the hogs to walk out at the other.

Then he took cement, mixing it in proportion of one part of cement to four parts sand, and plastered the over like a cistern, plastering the cement directly on the dirt. After this coating of cement had thoroughly set he washed the inside with pure cement, to make it absolutely tight.

Whether it is safe to plaster the cement directly on the dirt, as done by my neighbor, depends on the character of the soil. Ordinarily I think my plan the better; that is, to build the frame six inches smaller than the hole and fill in the space all around with cement.

It will pay every farmer who raises hogs to have a dipping tank of some sort and dip his hogs at least once a month, without regard as to whether they are troubled with lice or not. It will keep their skin in fine condition and contribute materially to their health.

Pigs can be dipped at any age, lambs as well. The larger tank described above will answer for both sheep and lambs.

Young Orchards.

Examine the young orchard trees for injuries by mice or rabbits.

STARVED CALVES ARE EXPENSIVE

Many Young Animals Kept in Filthy Pens With Ration Entirely Unfitted for Growth.

Are beef breeds of cattle more potent than dairy breeds? This question has come to me after examining many animals. On the range, at least 90 per cent. of the beef type from good sires are good feeding stockers. In swine and sheep the percentage of good animals is equally large. Here the exception is usually found in animals whose growth has been retarded by some unfortunate condition, generally lack of food.

On the range the "dogie" or motherless calf is ill-shaped and never makes a profitable feeder. The "pee wee" lamb may be simply a late lamb, but in most cases is one whose body was shrunken and "set" by lack of food. Many a pee wee derives its bird name from short feed and long drives around a forest reserve.

My observation has been, says a writer in the Farm and Home, that where a robber cow is found, it is safe to assume there has been a robbed calf. Many are the vicissitudes of the average skim-milk calf. Every case of scour is simply indigestion, or in other words, a training of the stomach and digestive organs to fail to assimilate food. That pail of cold or soured germ-laden milk that was refused for a time until hunger made it desirable is training the stomach still further along the same line that made pee wees and dogies.

Many little calves are prisoners, in dark pens, with filthy bedding, and with a ration unfitted to their growth and ability to properly digest food. The calf, improperly raised, comes back to its owner as the robber cow, and we blame the cow rather than ourselves, which is much more humane than humane, and more of a solace than of financial gain.

Fruit for Market.

The commercial fruit grower restricts his selection to the really profitable sorts, which is a lesser number than the average home fruit garden requires in order to supply the needs for family use. He selects sorts that combine the vigor of the tree and attractive color, large size, etc., but above all long carrying capacity.

Washed Eggs.

Washed eggs rot more readily than those not washed. The dirty eggs, if sold at all, would better be sold dirty than washed.

Pay for Extra Care.

Chicks hatched in June, July and August begin laying in February and March, and lay enough the first season to pay for the extra care.

BEREA

Five Great Schools Under One Management FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS

What Are Your Talents?

What Are Your Aims?

Berea Has the Training That is Best For YOU.

Are you not far advanced? Then enter the FOUNDATION SCHOOL, Thos. A. Edwards, Superintendent. Here you will be placed with others like yourself, under a special teacher, and make most rapid progress. You will master Arithmetic and the common branches and be ready to use them. You will have singing, drawing, farm and household management, and free text-books. One year in the Foundation School costs less than \$80 and is worth \$1,000.

Are you aiming to be a teacher? Then join the NORMAL SCHOOL, John Wirt Dinwiddie, Dean. Here you will be so trained that you will fear no examination, and you will be taught how to teach. The demand for Berea trained teachers far exceeds the supply.

Are you interested in earning money? THE VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS, Miles E. Marsh, Dean. Mountain Agriculture. Home Science. Woodwork and Carpentry. Nursing. Printing and Book-Binding. Business Course, Etc.

Here you soon double your earning power, and learn to enjoy doing things in a superior manner.

Are you desiring the next best thing to a College Course? Then take two years or three years in the

GENERAL ACADEMY COURSE, Francis E. Matheny, Dean. Two years, or three years, in such practical studies as will fit you for an honorable and useful life. You select your studies from such as these: Physiology—the science of health; Civics—the science of government; Grammar—the art of correct speech and letter-writing; Ethics—the science of right and wrong; History—necessary for politics, law and general intelligence; Botany—necessary for the doctor and interesting to every lady; Physics—the science of machinery; Drawing, Bookkeeping, etc., etc.

Do you wish to prepare to enter College? Start in the BEREACADEMY—PREPARATORY COURSES, Francis E. Matheny, Dean. Best training in Mathematics, Languages, Science and History. The Academy has its own classrooms and Men's Dormitory, and a large body of students of high character and ability, able instructors, and use of College Library and apparatus.

Berea College

DR. CHAS. F. HUBBARD, Dean

The College itself stands apart from all the other schools under its management and has long maintained the highest standards known in the South. To conform to the Carnegie standards we have diminished our former requirements. Required and elective studies with opportunity to concentrate in particular lines. Latest college library in Kentucky. Laboratories equipped for student practice. Courses leading to the degrees of A. B., B. S., B. L., and B. Ed.

MUSIC (Singing Free). Read Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken for special fees in connection with work in any of the above schools.

Questions Answered

Berea, Friend of Working Students. Berea College, with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overcoats are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$4.00 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in College courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE. Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	FALL TERM	WINTER TERM	SPRING TERM
Incidental Fee	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00
Room	5.00	5.00	5.00
Board, 5 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 11, 1912	\$20.00	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board 7 weeks, due Oct. 30, 1912	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90
If paid in advance	\$29.50	\$31.40	\$32.40
Incidental Fee	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00
Room	5.00	5.00	5.00
Board, 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due January 1, 1913	\$20.00	\$22.20	\$23.20
Board for 6 weeks, due Feb. 12, 1913	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$31.20	\$32.20
If paid in advance	\$29.00	\$30.70	\$31.70
Incidental Fee	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00
Room	5.00	5.00	5.00
Board, 5 weeks	4.00	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 26, 1913	\$15.75	\$17.75	\$18.75
Board 5 weeks, due Apr. 30, 1913	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term	\$22.50	\$24.50	\$25.50
If paid in advance	\$22.50	\$24.00	\$25.00

Special Expenses—Business.

	Fall	Winter	Spring	Total
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00	\$36.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	14.00	12.00	10.00	36.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Business course studies for students in other departments:				
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50	27.00
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Commercial Law, Commercial Geography, Commercial Arithmetic or Penmanship, each	2.10	1.50	1.50	5.10
In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.				

Plan Now, Come September 11th

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to start in the fall and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and states. Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health, and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Make your plans to come on September 11. For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary, D. WALTER MORTON, Berea, Ky.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

KERRY KNOB

Kerby Knob, Sept. 8.—Elijah Hatfield of Kansas, who, for the last two years, had been with his brother, J. D. Hatfield, died Aug. 27th. The funeral and interment did not take place until Sunday, waiting for his son, Charlie, of Kansas and daughter, Martha Parkey, of Virginia, to arrive. — Frank Hatfield and Sarah Sparks of Drip Rock were united in marriage Aug. 15.—Thomas Powell and Almer Powell were married at the home of the bride, Aug. 29th.—Myrtle Cline entertained a number of friends at her home, Tuesday evening. Refreshments were served and all spent a pleasant evening. She returned to Berea, Friday, after spending a month's vacation with home folks.

HUGH

Hugh, Sept. 9.—We are having some hot weather at present.—Mr. and Mrs. Anderson Crowley were the guests of Howard Manning, Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Bengtson visited friends at Duluth, Sunday.—W. F. Henry was in our midst, Saturday.—Mrs. Margaret Bengtson and baby were the guests of Mrs. Lizzie Kimberlin from Friday until Sunday.—Our association begins on Wednesday, the 25th.—Sherman Powell is selling out to go away.—Mr. and Mrs. Tom Cline visited the latter's parents at Whites Station, Sunday.—Mrs. Rosa Azbill and child returned from a two weeks' stay with her parents in Pulaski County, Sunday.

TYNER

Tyner, Sept. 8.—Miss Ethel Nantz and Ellen Estes of London have been visiting in this vicinity the past week.—Charlie Simpson of Louisville is visiting home folks.—Elias Simpson of Pinkard was visiting here recently.—W. R. Reynolds sold a mule for \$165.—W. J. Jones is improving.—The box supper, Saturday night, at Blooming Grove church was a success. All the boxes were sold for something over \$30.—Charlie Hamilton and Isaac F. Reynolds won membership to Kentucky State fair farm boys encampment.—Several from here contemplate attending the Owsley County fair next week.—Mrs. Willie Anderson of near Greenhall, was interred in Tyner burying ground Thursday. The burial ceremonies were conducted by the Knights of Pithias of Fall Rock lodge.—Mrs. Mary Doughty of Titie is visiting in this vicinity.

GRAYHAWK

Gray Hawk, Sept. 8.—Sherman Cullton sold his five acres of land to Carter Fenington for one hundred and twenty-five dollars and bought three acres from Mary Allen for 75 dollars.—The King's Daughters circle of McKee and Gray Hawk met at Gray Hawk with King's Daughters visitors from other circles. They had a delightful dinner, good lectures and all seemed to have a delightful time.—Riley Cook who has been in the U. S. army for three years has returned home to stay for a while.—W. A. Hunter made a business trip to G. W. Hays, the 8th.—Miss Lola Bingham was visiting Miss Sudie Hayes, Saturday night.

PRIVETT

Privett, Sept. 7.—We are having some very dry weather.—Several in this vicinity attended the Laurel County fair. All report a nice time.—The debating society meets at Flat Lick every Friday night.—C. H. Cook and Luther Bowles, traveling salesmen, left last Monday for Perry and Leslie counties.—David Flanery passed thru this place this week.—J. J. Brumback has purchased three mule colts.—J. R. Cook who has been away for four years, three years of which was in the U. S. army, returned to his home the 6th. We are all glad to meet him again.—Isaac Bowles will leave the 8th to enter school at Berea.—The Sunday school held at Oak Grove every Sunday at 2:30 p. m. is progressing nicely.—J. D. Spurlock lost a nice mule.—Miss Belle Flanery from Greenhall visited John W. Anderson, Saturday.

PARROT

Parrot, Sept. 7.—The farmers of this vicinity are beginning to take care of their flocks.—The infant of Mr. and Mrs. John Harris is very low with pneumonia fever, and not expected to live.—Leander Gabbard who has been so low with typhoid fever is slowly improving.—Ed Moore and his new bride, formerly Miss Lucy Wathen, of this place left for Hamilton, O., last Saturday to make their home.—Mrs. Maria Gabbard, daughter, Eva, and niece, Miss Lucy Price, visited Mrs. Leatha Tussey of Middle Fork, Sunday.—Married Sept. 5th, Mr. Isaac Cornett of this place to Miss Fanny Hellard, of near Isaacs. Much joy and success to them is the wish of the writer.

Sherman Davidson and Morgan Ball who have served three years in the U. S. Army have returned home.—Married, Sept. 5th, Robert McDowell of this place to Miss Nannie Carmack of near Isaacs, Rev. Elijah Cornett officiating.—Mrs. Sarah Gabbard and children of this place are visiting her father on Moores Creek, this week.—Miss Gertrude Lewis of Moores Creek was at this place, Tuesday, on business.—Jno. Cunagin who has typhoid fever is improving.—Phee Hellard of Isaacs and Miss Minnie Price of this place surprised their many friends Saturday, Aug. 31st, by getting married at the home of Rev. Wm. Wise. We wish the young couple a happy and prosperous life.—The bean stringing at Levi Gabbard's was well attended, Thursday night.

McKEE

McKee, Sept. 9.—Circuit Court ended last week. There was no one sentenced to the penitentiary from this County this term. Allen Morris Jr., was judged insane and will be sent to the insane asylum at Lexington.—The County Sunday school convention was held at the Christian church, Friday. Rev. Joplin, State President, presided, and gave an interesting address both in the afternoon and evening sessions.—D. G. Collier and his two boys, Hugh and Harry, left, this morning to attend the State fair at Louisville.—Mrs. Graham, of New York, has been the guest of Mrs. Isaac Messler for the past week. She with Mrs. Messler will visit the Hindman school before she returns to her home.—The first County Convention of the King's Daughters was held at Gray Hawk, Saturday. Mrs. J. K. Sparks leader of the Silver Lining Circle at McKee presided. Mrs. J. W. Jefferson, State President, of Louisville was present and gave a most delightful talk in the morning after which the convention adjourned for dinner. At the afternoon session Mrs. Jefferson presided and gave the members many helpful ideas and suggestions for their circle. She was followed by Mrs. Graham who gave a most interesting talk on the Women of the different Nations of whom she had visited.—Miss Grace Engle left today for Berea where she will attend school this year.—Sheriff Little is taking in the State fair this week.

NATHANTON

Nathanton, Sept. 7.—The teachers' association at this place, Saturday, was attended by many. About three hundred were present, all seemed to greatly enjoy the events of the day, especially the dinner which was freely and bountifully served.—Mr. and Mrs. Bingham Shepherd and family of near Mt. Vernon are visiting friends and relatives here.—Miss Lola Morris and brother of Island City were visiting at this place, Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Holcomb and family of Oklahoma, have returned after an extended visit with friends and relatives of this place.—Mrs. Wm. Anderson who has been a sufferer from dropsy for some time died last Wednesday.

OWSLEY COUNTY

COW CREEK

Cow Creek, Sept. 7.—Our farmers are very busy saving fodder.—Jas. R. Gabbard was appointed trustee of Division No. 2, sub dist. No. 1.—D. G. Reynolds is preparing to sow twenty-five bushels of wheat this fall.—Bony Callahan had his home re-painted last week.—J. K. Gabbard has been sick for the past week but is better.—The Esau school boys played the Booneville team last Saturday and were defeated by a score of 13 to 7.—John Frost, Jr., is teaching an excellent school at Esau. He visited A. J. Becknell's school, Friday, at the mouth of Lower Wolf Creek.—Rev. John Mason of Rice-town preached an interesting sermon at Esau, Sunday morning.—Bro. Uel Wilder has just received a nice supply of fresh groceries from Lexington.—Miss Mae Eversole and brother, Clark, of South Fork visited Miss Mae and Ralph Minter, Sunday.—Meredith Gabbard and family from Hamilton, O., after visiting a week with relatives at this place have returned home accompanied by Meredith's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Gabbard, who will spend a couple of weeks with them at Hamilton.—Rev. Elmer E. Gabbard delivered his last sermon at Esau, Sunday, for this year. He took as a subject, "The Building of God's Temple." It was considered a great sermon. Mr. and Mrs. Gabbard left, Thursday, for Berea, where he will be in school for the next nine months.

BOONEVILLE

Booneville, Sept. 9.—Mrs. Julia

Seale has just returned from a visit with friends at Richmond.—Mrs. Lizzie Long of Heidelberg is visiting friends and relatives here.—H. H. Rice has sold his property in Booneville to J. K. Gabbard of Cow Creek who plans to move to it soon.—Most of our merchants and business men are attending the Note fair at Linville this week.—John Rasner is very sick with typhoid fever.—Wilson Combs who has been attending the school for the blind at Louisville will return next Wednesday after spending the vacation with his mother at this place.—This last week has been the hottest week of the season and still it is hot, 92 degrees to 96 degrees in the shade.

ISLAND CITY

Island City, Sept. 5.—Isaac Carmack and wife who have been at Frankfort for the past two weeks returned home, Tuesday.—Marshall Mays, wife and two daughters who have been visiting relatives in Illinois, returned home a few days ago.—H. D. Peters is hauling goods for J. C. Gentry this week.—R. B. Peters, D. B. Moore and J. C. Gentry left, Saturday, for Richmond.—Clay Roberts got his house and almost all of his house furniture burned, Monday, about 12 o'clock. Damages were estimated at fifteen hundred dollars, no insurance.—The board of Trustees at Booneville elected Mrs. Lizzie Becknell, trustee of District No. 3, Walnut Grove, over Billy B. Peters, four to nothing.—Aunt Rachel Mays of Buck Creek visited Martha E. Gentry, Thursday, and left for her home, Saturday.—Esther Terrah and Delbert Gentry will leave, the 6th, for Berea, where they will

work seems to be enjoying the work very much and having good attendance.—Rev. Elmer Gabbard held services at Cortland, Saturday.—There will be a Baptist Association at Rig-town the second Friday and Saturday and third Sunday. It will be conducted at the Grassy Branch school house.—Miss Etta Gabbard of this place visited friends at Cortland, Saturday.—John B. Begley, the portrait man, was here last week.—Mrs. Maggie Blankenship, of Hamilton, Ohio, is visiting her mother here this week.—James Hoskins is doing a big logging business on Buffalo now.—John D. Chadwell, who boards at Sebastian, visited friends at Island City and Conkling, Saturday and Sunday and Monday.

STURGEON

Sturgeon, Sept. 8.—Grandmother Smith who has been paralyzed for 17 years died at the home of James Nooley, Monday morning, Sept. 2nd, at 3 o'clock. Age 89 years. She had been a member of the church for 65 years. The funeral services were conducted by Revs. Bowman, Halcomb and Davis. Her remains were laid to rest in the cemetery near S. D. Neely's.—Rev. J. S. Ward preached here, Saturday and Sunday. He has been chosen as pastor of this church for the ensuing year.—Rev. E. Dugan of Idamay and Rev. J. C. Brown of this place held services here, Sunday night.—We will organize a Roosevelt Club at this place next Saturday night, and hope to see all who are interested in politics come out and be with us.—The party at D. H. Wilson's, Friday night, was very much enjoyed by the young people.

"FIRE AND BRIMSTONE" REPUDIATED

The mid-summer convention of inter-national Bible students at Glen Echo Park, Washington, D. C., whether they anticipated it or not, struck a high key and won notoriety by their now famous resolution declaring that there is no longer any ground for belief in the "Hell-fire and Brimstone" theory of future punishment formerly preached.

The comments upon this action of the convention were a distinct surprise to the members of the convention as well as to a great many others, and the prophecy of the author of the resolution, that it would create a situation that would enable ministers to declare publicly what they freely admit privately, seems to have been fulfilled, for representative ministers in nearly all the Protestant denominations hastened to declare that they do not now believe in this doctrine of the "Dark Ages" nor have they believed it and preached it for years, and one English divine makes bold to say that, if the doctrine is believed in America the American, religious public is generations behind the English.

But, to show that they are not behind the times, prominent ministers of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches, some bishops of the Catholic church, and at least one Jewish Rabbi, unite in saying that they do not believe in the doctrine, and that they do not know any ministers in their churches that do now believe and preach it.

The Resolution, as adopted in Washington follows:

RESOLVED: That it is the sense of the International Bible Students delegates here assembled, that we do not find the Bible to teach the doctrine of a literal "hell-fire" or place of "fire and brimstone" for the punishment of the wicked; but that secular history of the formation of the creeds of the Middle Ages reveals the fact that for various reasons, either wisely or unwisely, the doctrine of torment in "hell-fire" was added to the Gospel as taught by Jesus and the Twelve Apostles, necessitating many ridiculous interpretations of the Lord's parables. We, therefore, now unreservedly repudiate as thoroughly unscriptural the teaching of a place, state or condition of a literal "lake of fire and brimstone" for the torment of the wicked; and, further, we believe from many personal testimonials that the vast majority of ministers of all Protestant denominations have privately repudiated the "hell-fire" theory, but have for supposedly good reasons hesitated to fully inform their congregations; and, further, we believe, on this account thousands and perhaps tens of thousands are being driven into skepticism or infidelity; therefore, it is further

RESOLVED: That we appeal to every minister in the United States, to publish in his local newspaper, over his own signature, a statement declaring whether or not he believes the Bible to teach the doctrine of a literal lake of fire and brimstone as a place, state or condition for the eternal punishment of the wicked, and that every Editor of a newspaper in the United States be requested to invite the ministers of his constituency to avail themselves of his columns for their statements. We believe that in this one act, they can just now serve their readers better than in any other way; and be it further

RESOLVED: That the Secretary of this Convention be instructed and authorized to mail a printed copy of this Resolution to every Minister and Editor in the United States. After a general and full discussion, the matter was put to a vote, and unanimously adopted by the Association.

enter school.—Minter Day has opened a new store near Blake and is doing a nice business.—Aunt Nancy Bowman who fell and broke her leg some time ago is improving rapidly.—Martha E. Gentry has just purchased a nice lot of furniture from G. W. Garrett of Booneville.—Born to the wife of H. Huff, a fine girl. Her name is Ora.—The graded school at this place is progressing nicely with one hundred and thirty in attendance.—W. J. Gentry left, Sunday, to meet the commanding officer of Columbus barracks at Jackson, Breathitt County, to make a statement in regard to the arrest of Hensley and Harris, deserters from the army.—Landran Holcomb of Oklahoma is visiting friends in this neighborhood.—Miss Fannie Pierson of Nathanton is visiting friends at Island City this week.—James Kelley has his broom factory in perfect condition and is ready to do work.—W. J. Gentry sold his yellow horse at the London fair for three hundred and twenty five dollars.—H. C. Fuller and son who have been here for the past four weeks leaving his lumber hauled to Idamay left, Monday, for his home at Finley, Ohio.

SEBASTIAN

Sebastian, Sept. 3.—Corn crops are very good on Buffalo this year.—The feud, which caused very much excitement on this creek since June, seems very quiet at present.—Miss Sofia Baker of Cortland visited friends at Sebastian, Sunday.—Jno. Chadwell, who is teaching school at Lucky

Many of the young people from this vicinity will leave for Berea today where they will enter school.—Chester Mackentire of London was here, Monday, delivering patent light churns.—Wm. Bikes and Marjion Peters are building a chimney for J. Smith.—Clyde Flanery is attending school at Buck Creek.—M. C. Hughes has bought a two horse wheat drill.

MADISON COUNTY

KINGSTON

Kingston, Sept. 9.—Miss Nannie Morris and Walter Lawson spent last week with friends and relatives in Jackson County.—Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hudson of Middletown, Ohio, are spending a few weeks with relatives at this place and Dreyfus.—Mr. and Mrs. Reed Hazelwood are rejoicing over the arrival of a boy.—Lewis Sandlin is visiting relatives in Jackson County this week.—Mrs. Hubert Nicely is very sick.—Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Coyle of Berea spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. D. Young.—Mr. and Mrs. Groen Durham are rejoicing over the arrival of a girl.—Mrs. Sallie Hurst and son, Cash, of Waneta, spent part of last week with her daughter, Mrs. Mack Linn.—Mrs. Hugh Mackawayne is very sick at the home of Mrs. Joe Balos.

BLUE LICK

Blue Lick, Sept. 9.—A large crowd from here attended the Ringling Bros. show at Richmond, Wednesday.—Arthur Barrett and Miss Geneva

Hollingsworth were married, Wednesday, at the bride's home, Rev. Bryant officiating. The happy couple left, Saturday, for Richmond, Irvine and other points to visit relatives and friends. After returning they will reside here. We wish them a long and happy life.—Miss Murt Johnson of Indianapolis, Ind., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Johnson, at this place.—Chas. Flanery left, Wednesday, for Knoxville, Tennessee, where he expects to enter an Agricultural school.—The Messrs. J. R. Terrill, Chas. Evans and James Godsey were in Ohio the first of last week looking for farm locations for 1913.—Miss Alberta Norvell accompanied by Miss Gertrude Bratcher spent Saturday night with the former's parents at Whites Station.—Mr. Paul Johnson and Miss Iola Harris were married, Saturday night, at the home of the officiating minister, the Rev. Bryant, near Big Hill. They immediately returned to the bride's home here, where they will reside. Our best wishes are with them.—Mrs. Picas Evans has been seriously ill for some time but is much improved now.

BIG HILL

Big Hill, Sept. 8.—Little Edith Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Wilson, fell and cut her leg just below the knee very badly. Dr. Settle was the attending physician.—Willie Hayes, for the last four weeks, has been under treatment with the Drs. Bert and Hugh Gibson of Richmond. For the last week he has been slowly improving.—Hugh Norvel is spending a few days at P. Hayes.—Mr. Thomas Baker and sister, Myrtle, brought their cousins, Mr. Bird Baker's two daughters, of Lexington, and Miss Minnie Cline of Tennessee to Big Hill to view the old Lomestead, and burial ground of St. Baker, their grandfather.—Mr. Jessie Neely has been sick for about two weeks.—Marcus Settle has been sick but is well again.

GARRARD COUNTY

PAINT LICK

Paint Lick, Sept. 8.—The Misses Maxie Ponder, Clara and May Bowlin spent last Tuesday with Miss May Anderson.—Mr. and Mrs. Cae Guinn formerly of this place are rejoicing over the arrival of a pair of twins, a girl and a boy.—Mrs. Dan Bodkins is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Cae Guinn.—Revival services were closed at Wallacetown Baptist church by the Rev. Duke last Sunday night with twenty nine additions.—Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Gabbard were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor Bodkins last Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Lon Stowe and family were guests of Rose Linn and family last Sunday.—Mrs. Ellen Ballard is now staying with her brother, Mr. John Wyle.—Dillard Gabbard has returned home after visiting relatives in this community for a few days.—Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Gabbard were the guests of Mr. W. R. Gabbard and family last Sunday.—Chester Blanton was the guest of his sister, Mary Gabbard, last Sunday night.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

GAULEY

Gauley, Sept. 7.—J. E. Griffey got one of his fingers cut off while unloading a car of steel.—Bern to Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Barnett, a boy.—Tiney Morris was badly hurt in W. I. Sparks' quarry, the 29th of August.—Clar Allen struck Jack Scott on the head and hurt him very badly.—The fifth Saturday meeting at Union was a success.—The meeting at New Bethel broke up with 36 additions to the church.—Mrs. I. C. Bullock has gone to East Bernstadt to see her daughter.—Mrs. Jno. Holcomb is very low with typhoid fever.—Jake Ponder's little son is sick this week.—T. F. Bullock and Jake Ponder are building a chimney for Mr. Charley May.—J. W. Ponder is sick this week.—W. E. Bullock is at work at the stone quarry for a while.—Taken up, one stray brood mare and colt that came to my place the 29th of Aug., J. C. Bullock.—Died, Sept. 1st, Aunt Susan Robertson of old age. She was 84 years 9 months and 1 day old. She leaves a husband, three sons and two daughters to mourn her loss.

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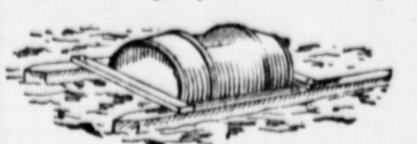
SOMETHING for the LITTLE ONES

EASY TO MAKE BARREL BOAT

Timbers Attached Prevent Capsizing and May Be Constructed by Any Handy Boy.

A boat that any handy boy can easily make is constructed of a barrel which is kept with the opening cut in one side up by two 4 by 6-in. timbers and two tie pieces, 2 by 4, says the Popular Mechanics. The lengths of these pieces will depend on the size of the barrel.

A good watertight barrel should be selected and an opening cut in the center between the hoops, of such a size as to allow the body of the occupant room for handling an oar. The timbers are attached to the barrel with iron straps—pieces of old hoops



A Barrel Boat.

will do. The two tie pieces are put across the timbers at the ends of the barrel and spiked in place.

The boat is to be propelled with a single, double-end paddle. There is no danger of the boat capsizing or the water splashing into the barrel.

Why Tommy Was Glad.

Small Tommy's father had been elected commander of the G. A. R. post, and the little fellow could not conceal his joy when he heard the news.

"Oh, papa!" exclaimed: "I'm just awful glad you got elected."

"Thank you, my son," said the father, "but why are you so glad?"

"Because now you'll have all the soldiers at your funeral," answered Tommy.

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